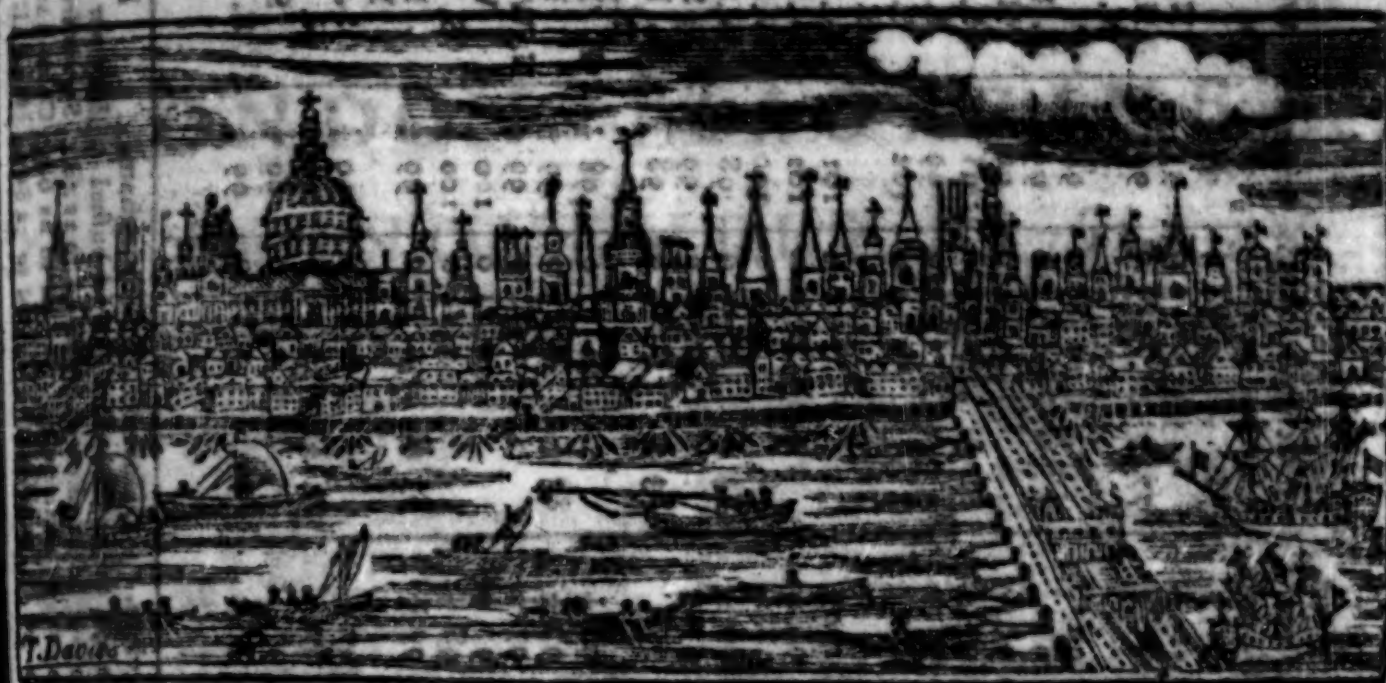


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*:

For NOVEMBER, 1762.

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With a PLAN of the TOWN and FORTIFICATIONS of GIBRALTAR,  
And all the NEW WORKS, elegantly engraved.

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Of which may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
30.0	50	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.1	51	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.2	52	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.3	53	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.4	54	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.5	55	N. by E.	Cloudy
30.6	56	N. by E.	Cloudy
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30.8	58	N. by E.	Cloudy
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31.5	65	N. by E.	Cloudy
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31.7	67	N. by E.	Cloudy
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31.9	69	N. by E.	Cloudy
32.0	70	N. by E.	Cloudy



# LONDON MAGAZINE

For NOVEMBER, 1762.

AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

IN your Magazine for last month you say, "that the Monitor, in two preceding papers, having answered the main points contained in the letter from Wandsworth, in a

third thus refutes the principal assertion in that letter, viz. "That this country cannot possibly raise the immense sums required for the service of another year."

The Wandsworth letter no where says, "That this country cannot possibly raise the immense sums required for the service of another year; and therefore in endeavouring to refute this the Monitor fights against an antagonist of his own setting up. The words of the Wandsworth letter, regarding the possibility of raising the supplies for another year, are these: I do not take upon me to say, that it is impossible to raise even the immense sums required for another year: but I affirm, and call upon the enemies of peace to contradict me, that there is no certainty, no likelihood of compelling France to submit to terms better for us, than those now offered, by another campaign, and another after that."

To compute which, the Monitor must prove, that it is certain, or probable, that we can compel France to submit to terms better for us, than those now offered, by another campaign, or two. Whether he hath done this in the two preceding papers, you mention I know not; but this I know, that neither he, nor any other can prove the certainty of it, and though he may bring arguments, which seem to prove the probability of it; yet there may be arguments brought, which seem as much to prove the improbability of it; and therefore after all

that he can possibly have said about it, it must remain doubtful, whether we can compel France to submit to terms better for us than those now offered, by another campaign or two, or another, and several others after that, and then what the letter contends for must be true and right, that it is imprudent for us to put ourselves to such great farther expences, as may be hurtful to the nation, to obtain that, the obtaining of which is precarious and doubtful; but that it is more advisable to make peace upon the terms now offered, or upon the terms upon which a peace can now be made, provided they are such as are sufficient for the safety, welfare and prosperity of the nation; and the people have no reason to fear, that the present ministry will conclude a peace upon any but such.

Though I have thus shewn, that the Monitor hath not confuted the Wandsworth letter, I cannot help remarking a little upon what he says about the possibility of raising the supplies for another campaign. He first says, that it appears there hath as yet been no want of money to support the war, from the facility and ease with which it was raised under Mr. Pitt's administration. That there hath been no want of money so far, but that the money necessary to support the war hath been raised, is evident from its having been actually raised; but that it was raised with facility and ease is not so manifest. Now the facility and ease of raising money to support the war, may be considered in two respects, first, with regard to the facility and ease of the money granted by parliament being subscribed and advanced; secondly, with regard to the facility and ease of paying and paying the tax, to pay the interest of that money. With regard to the first, if the money granted by parliament, under Mr. Pitt's administration,

See p. 532.

† See p. 502.



was subscribed and advanced upon that encouragement alone, which was given by the act of parliament that granted the loan was it raised with facility and easiness, but not without some persons who subscribed and advanced upon a further encouragement, and a larger premium, was necessary, often it was raised with difficulty, and then people put to greater expense than was necessary to pay only subsidies, such soldiers and sailors, and for other things, required for an army and fleet. With regard to the second, it is a sign that there was a facility and ease in laying the tax to pay the interest, when there were new additions of taxes laid upon such like things, and those not superfluous, and the greater load upon one article, that a necessity of life, was laid thereon. To raise money to support the present war, there hath been an additional tax laid upon houses, and two additional taxes upon windows; and in 1760, there was an additional tax of two shillings per bushell laid upon malt, and in 1761, an additional tax laid upon beer when brewed. Doth not this look as if the ministry did not well know what was to lay the taxes, and that they were under difficulties about it? Then as to the facility and ease of paying these taxes, the generality of people complain, that they lie heavy upon them, and that it is with inconvenience and difficulty that they pay them, and that they do so with great regret, and not without great complaint, that they submitted to pay the additional tax upon beer, in the rise of that commodity. And is this a sign, that those taxes are paid with facility and ease? By the great wealth of particular persons, there may seem want of money to be sent to the exchequer, and yet there may be a want of money to pay the interest of it; the first is paid by a few wealthy persons voluntarily, for their own private advantage, the latter all the people are obliged to pay, whether wealthy or not. When the people cannot pay taxes without inconvenience or difficulty, and the payment of them is a burthen to them, those taxes are certainly raised with difficulty, and it shews there is a want of money; tho' some persons perhaps may think, that all money is raised with facility and ease, which can possibly be squeezed out of the people, and that there is no want of money, so long as the people have any thing left to be

squeezed out of them. Thus the supplies do not seem to have been raised with that facility and ease under Mr. Pitt's administration, as the Monitor asserts. And if there should be any difficulty now to raise the supplies to carry on the war, let not persons immediately ascribe it to the dislike and distrust, which the people have of the present ministry; for the people have no reason to dislike or distrust them, by having a low opinion, either of their oeconomy in dispensing the publick money, or of their experience in negotiation, or of their vigour in arms: but the difficulty in raising the supplies may proceed from persons requiring so large a premium to prevail with them, or make it for their advantage to subscribe the money demanded, as all ministers, who have the good of their country chiefly at heart, would endeavour, by all means, if possible, to avoid giving, if it could be done without damage to the public: nor from its being no easy matter to lay a tax to pay the interest without too much burthening the people, which all ministers, who have a concern for the ease and advantage of the people, will regard; or from the opposition of fictitious persons; a difficulty of raising the sums required to carry on the war may arise from either of these causes, and not from the exclusion of proper men from the management of public affairs. The brevity required to hope to have this inserted in your Magazine, will not permit me to consider the reasons given by the Monitor to convince us, that there can be no real want of money to continue the war; and therefore I shall only observe of the last of them, viz. that people of all ranks do with alacrity cry out for the continuation of the war. That is absolutely false; there are many people of many ranks, who greatly desire a peace, and are fearful of the continuation of the war, lest new taxes should be laid upon them, which nevertheless they would cheerfully pay, if there was any likelihood of the nation's being hurt by making peace upon the terms, upon which it can now be made; or of its gaining any great advantage by rejecting them. The Monitor may perhaps be so situated, as that the generality of people he converses with, desire the war to continue, because they gain by it; but if they do gain by it, they



should make a right use of this gain, by possessing it with contentment and frugality, and making thereby a provision for the future; and not be led by it into greater extravagance in their manner of living, nor be stirred up by it to insult majesty, to defame and abuse their superiors, and better, and reclaim against a vice, which is for the least and advantage of the generality of the people of these nations. I am, &c. 18th Feb. 1764. No. 19. 1764. 18th Feb. 1764.

From the Appendix to the Political Analysis of the War, &c. edit. 2<sup>de</sup> we shall give our Readers the following sensible Reflections. (See our last, p. 531.)

Of the policy and conduct of all the christian powers, no effort is so immediately threatening and destructive to this nation in particular, and to all Europe in general, as the close federal union comprehended under the family compact between France and Spain. None ever was made with so fair and complete a view of effecting that universal monarchy, so long attempted, so tenaciously pursued by the house of Bourbon, and so universally dreaded by every other prince and state. If France alone, and depending upon herself only, has been able to shake and endanger the liberties of Europe; what may we expect in course of time, when she shall be strengthened by all the commerce and force of Spain, and supported by all the treasures of Mexico and Peru? These are advantages which she never had so near a prospect of possessing as of late; and she looked on them as the fruits of her industry and toil for upwards of sixty years. All these are at this moment blasted and perished; and will continue to be so, as long as the Havana remains in our possession. The Havana, in this point of view, becomes the bulwark, and we the protectors and guardians of the liberties of Europe; a post not only of the first honour, but of the greatest utility and advantage to ourselves. — Stipulations, however clear, express, and intelligible, may at an inconvenient time, be misunderstood, misinterpreted, and explained away: promises, however strong, and even clearly made, may yield to the humour, interest, or necessity of another king, another minister, or to that very present selfish interest of France, which hath already so completely fascinated the will and understanding of the catholic court; as to make

it wholly subservient to the interests of the grand monarch, but the interests of all other Europe, which we possess in the Havana, is thereby inevitable and perpetual, against every evil chance or evil flow from this family compact. It has been much insisted upon, that France and Spain will not agree to part keeping possession of the Havana; and that the same will continue the war, as our minds are fixed, or without of our own more debt. — I mean not to argue, whether we should continue the war, or make peace; but only to show our power and ability in our present situation, should it be thought proper to continue the war, in opposition to those who would persuade us we are undone and lost. — I beg leave then to observe, first, from what hath been already explained, that our having the Havana in our possession, France and Spain cannot continue the war any great length of time. — Secondly, that it is requisite we should make one acquisition more, which, in the eyes of every man acquainted with it, is not only practicable, but to be accomplished with facility; that is, the conquest of the French part of Hispaniola, commonly called by them St. Domingo; an acquisition of still more importance; in point of riches, I have said we have hitherto made upon the French. Upon the reduction of this island, for I consider the Spanish part of it as unworthy of any particular attention by itself; and though by nature the best and most fertile, because it will fall with very little trouble in course, being ill inhabited, and uncultivated, and without any respectable defences: I say, on the reduction of this island, we will have the entire and complete possession of the West Indian commerce; in consequence of which all Europe must be supplied by us with the commodities it produces, and at the rates we are pleased to put upon them, in the same manner as they are with spices by the Dutch. By laying on, therefore, an equal and just duty upon the respective articles of its produce, and expending the drawbacks, it will appear, that annual supplies may be raised, not only equal to the interest of our whole national debt, but equal to the contracting of a great deal more debt, and supporting the war with the same vigour, and at the same high expence we have hitherto done; all which will be paid by our enemies, as well as by the rest of Europe and the subjects of Great Britain.



Britain, so that our acquisitions in the West India only, taken along with what we possessed there before the war, will appear to form a sufficient security for our whole national debt, and an immediate fund for the certain payment of its interest. There is not even a necessity for delaying this duty till Hispaniola be conquered, because our cruizers, being now disengaged from the embarrasments, contradictions and difficulties they laboured under in stopping and seizing the French trade there, out of a most superlative degree of complaisance, it is supposed, towards the Spanish crown, their alertness and vigilance will prevent almost any thing from escaping; and neither British nor other bottoms can now screen contraband trade, successfully carried on formerly in the bay of Monte Christi. I mean not in anything I have said, to depreciate, in any degree, our Northern acquisitions; they are of invaluable importance, and must appear so to every sensible man, who can look beyond the present day. On the contrary, were facts there still requisite, it would not be difficult to find resources in our exclusive trade, and in other articles, easily conceived by the adepts in raising supplies. On this bottom we may construct, or extend the war at pleasure, and still defend supply, as offensively as it may appear useful to ourselves, or serviceable to our allies.

It has been audaciously affirmed, that we are too formidable to our neighbours, and have used our success in such an imperious manner, as to excite the disgust and jealousy of the maritime states of Europe; and thereby exposed ourselves to the hostility of a grand alliance, to set bounds to our ambition. This story never gains credit, in his own irrefragable confessions, absurdly declares, that we can hardly stagger under the enormous burden of our national debt; that another campaign would probably be fatal to our credit; and that France, should we refuse to add to our oppressive situation, is still the most formidable condition, and excites the jealousy of the maritime powers, and excites the hostilities of a grand alliance, to set bounds to our ambition. This story never gains credit, in his own irrefragable confessions, absurdly declares, that we can hardly stagger under the enormous burden of our national debt; that another campaign would probably be fatal to our credit; and that France, should we refuse to add to our oppressive situation, is still the most formidable condition, and excites the jealousy of the maritime powers, and excites the hostilities of a grand alliance, to set bounds to our ambition.

under a British government: the advantages and security with which they carry on their commerce under the British flag, instances of the imperious manner of handling our success, in the large sums for wholly expending in Germany, in the cause of injured majesty, and in the support of public liberty, are the numerous troops sent over, and maintained there for the same purposes; and which have likewise been so highly conducive to our other operations against the enemy. Are the requests we have gained by the toil, labour and blood of the nation, against an enemy who forced us into a war, who afterwards not only haughtily refused to accede to any terms for treating of peace, but having seduced the crown of Spain, snatched us under the mask of negotiation, into the necessity of maintaining a fresh war with that crown, and the conquest and occupation of the Havana in this last compulsory war upon us, which in our hands remains the surest and best bulwark and protection of the liberties of Europe against the ambitious views of France, manifested to all the world in the combined family compact. Can these, or any of them, render us too formidable to our neighbours, or indicate any imperious use of our success to give them jealousy and fear? On the contrary, do they not in the strongest manner express the most generous and noble affections for the public liberty and felicity of Europe; the strongest aversion in us to war, in the favour and protection of heaven, in prospering our arms in a just cause; and directly invite the hopes, confidence and esteem of all the powers of Europe, to draw us from our situation, as well as the nature and principles of our government, we never can attempt universal dominion, and oppress the rights of kingdoms and states; so from that very situation and government, in those happy circumstances we now find ourselves, they may derive the best and surest security against all attempts of that kind from others.

To sum up the whole that has been said upon this subject, I beg leave to observe, that the Havana is truly of the highest importance in peace or war, and that taken along with the other West-Indian conquests, and our own original settlements, it may be applied to the greatest utility and benefit of the state, put us in the easiest situation with respect to our finances, and capacitate us to resist



from the war with the same spirit and vigour we have hitherto done, till our enemies shall be reduced to a just, equal and secure peace. That retaining his majesty's dominions, diminishing our other conquests, involving difficulties, dangers and public calamities, and is no other purpose than serving the enemy, and betraying the interests of our country. That as much as the Havannah is beneficial and important to us, so much true honour and applause is justly due to *Elmo* and to the *Agave* under whose auspices it was conquered; and so much credit, confidence and esteem should they naturally acquire in the hearts and sentiments of the people. I mean not, by any thing I have advanced, to assert that the war should be prolonged; or that peace should be concluded; I mean not to affirm, that at a peace we should retain the Havannah, or that we should yield it up again to Spain. To continue the war, or to conclude a peace; to refuse or accept of the articles and conditions, on which it may be offered; and to digest and adjust the whole into one coherent firm and perfect system, is the undoubted and sole prerogative of the crown: For his majesty, his ministers, and council, it only belongs. To dictate therefore in this case, is the highest insolence. But to pre-occupy the minds of men against those who are concerned in this arduous labour, and to predict and prophesy that it must and will be a bad peace, is the grossest outrage of licentiousness and injustice. And is the true and just prerogative of the crown, to make peace or war; to likewise limit the right and privilege of the nation, to examine and judge of a peace after it is concluded; and according to its merits or demerits, to reward or to censure the servants of the crown, who have the honour of being employed and entrusted in so important a charge. *St. James's, Nov. 25.*

On this day his majesty went to the House of Lords in his new French coach drawn by eight fine cream-coloured horses, and being seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, made the following most gracious speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, I find, on my accession to the throne, I found my kingdom engaged in a bloody and expensive war, which I determined, however, to consent to peace, on just and honourable terms, when-

ever the event of war should incline my enemy to the same pacific disposition.

A negotiation was accordingly begun last year, which proved successful. The war became afterwards more general, by the resolution of the court of Madrid to take part with my enemy, notwithstanding my best endeavours to prevent it. Thus, with the unexpected attack of my natural and good ally the King of Portugal, greatly affected our commerce, multiplied the objects of our military operations, and increased our difficulties, by adding to the heavy burdens under which this country already laboured.

My object still continued the same, to attain an honourable peace, by pursuing this more extensive war in the most vigorous manner. I embraced therefore an occasion offered me, of renewing the negotiation; but at the same time, I exerted to effectually the strength which you had put into my hands, and have been so well served by my fleet and armies in the execution of my plans, that history cannot furnish examples of greater glory, or greater advantages acquired by the arms of this, or any other nation, in so short a period of time. My general, Prince Ferdinand of Braganza, and my army in Germany, have gained immortal honour by many signal advantages obtained during the course of this campaign, over an enemy superior in numbers. The progress of the French and Spanish arms in Portugal has been stopped, and the kingdom preserved by the firmness and resolution of its sovereign, and by the military talents of the reigning count of Lippe, seconded by the valour of the troops under his command. Martinico and other islands in the West Indies have been conquered; the Havannah, a place of the utmost importance to Spain, is in my possession, and with us great treasure, and a very considerable part of the navy of Spain, are fallen into our hands, blazoning

our arms with most illustrious achievements, which reflect such honour on my crown, without giving my people any occasion for the untoward profecution, and unparalleled bravery of my officers and privates, I beg to thank you, who by repeated proofs have shown, that no evil is more formidable, than dangerous inaction, or the refusal to follow the British arms, and the assistance of Almighty God, it is owing to their courage and valour, that my enemies have been brought



to accept of peace on such terms, as, I trust, will give my parliament entire satisfaction. Preliminary articles have been signed by my minister, with those of France and Spain, which I will order in due time to be laid before you.

The conditions of these are such, that there is not only an immense territory added to the empire of Great Britain, but a solid foundation laid for the increase of trade and commerce; and the utmost care has been taken to remove all occasions of future disputes between my subjects and those of France and Spain, and thereby to add security and permanency to the blessings of peace.

While I carefully attended to the essential interests of my own kingdom, I have had the utmost regard to the good faith of my crown, and the interests of my allies. I have made peace for the king of Portugal, securing to him all his dominions: and all the territories of the king of Prussia, as well as of my other allies in Germany, or elsewhere, occupied by the arms of France, are to be immediately evacuated.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you; and shall, without delay, proceed to make reductions to the utmost extent, wherever they may be found consistent with wisdom and sound policy. It is the greatest affliction for me to find, that, though the war is at an end, our expences cannot immediately be so much lessened as I desire; but as nothing could have carried us through the great and arduous difficulties surrounding us, but the most vigorous and expensive efforts, we must expect, for some time, to feel the consequences of them to a considerable degree.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It was impossible to execute what this nation has so gloriously performed in all parts of the world, without the loss of great numbers of men. When you consider this loss, whether on the principles of policy or humanity, you will see one of the many reasons which induced me to enter early into negotiation, so as to make a considerable progress in it, before the fate of many operations was determined; and now to hasten the conclusion of it, to prevent the necessity of making preparations for another campaign. As by this peace my territories are greatly augmented, and new sources opened for trade and manufactures, it is my earnest desire, that you would consider of such methods in the settlement

of our new acquisitions, as shall most effectually tend to the security of those countries, and to the improvement of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain. I cannot mention our acquisitions, without earnestly recommending to your care and attention my gallant subjects, by whose valour they were made.

We could never have carried on this extensive war, without the greatest union at home. You will find the same union peculiarly necessary, in order to make the best use of the great advantages acquired by the peace; and to lay the foundation of that oeconomy which we owe to ourselves, and to our posterity, and which can alone relieve this nation, from the heavy burthens brought upon it by the necessities of this long and expensive war.

*The 26th inst. in the afternoon the following Letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont, was received by, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

My Lord,

I Have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that one of his majesty's messengers is just arrived from Paris, with the French and Spanish ratifications of the preliminary articles of peace, which were signed at Fontainebleau on the 3d instant. The ratifications were exchanged by the ministers plenipotentiary of the three contracting powers, the 23d, at Versailles. I give your lordship the early intelligence of this great event, which will be immediately followed by a general cessation of hostilities. I have, &c.

EGREMONT.

**T**HE new works lately added to the fortifications of Gibraltar having made it one of the strongest fortresses in the world, we imagined our readers would be pleased with the annexed *PLATE* of that town, and those additional works. For a fuller description of that place, see our vol. for 1748, p. 388. 1758, p. 146 and *Gibraltar*, in our *GEN. IND.*

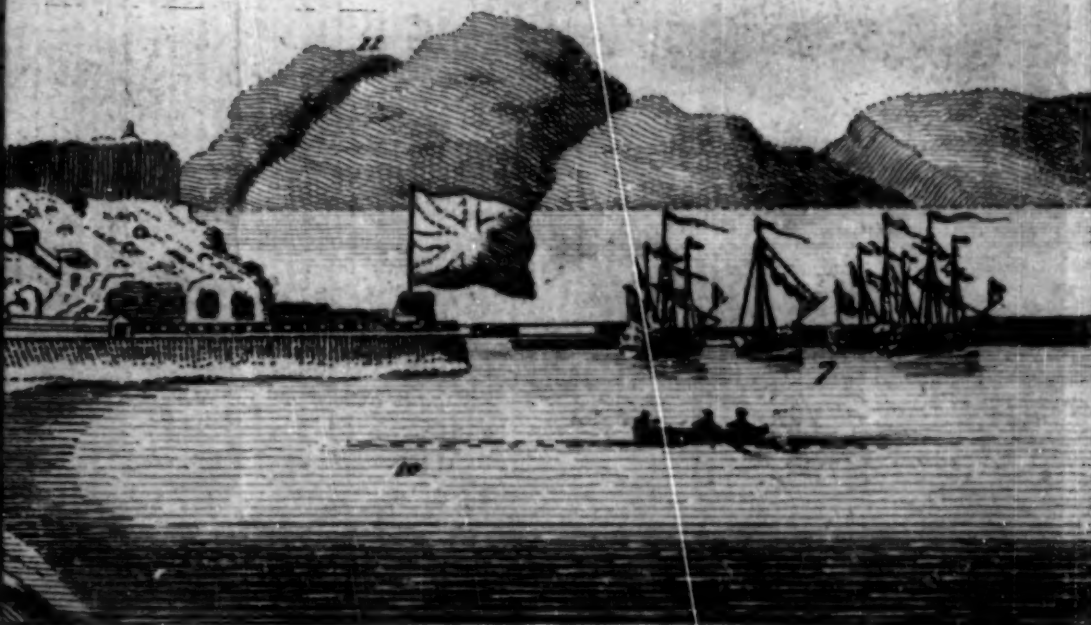
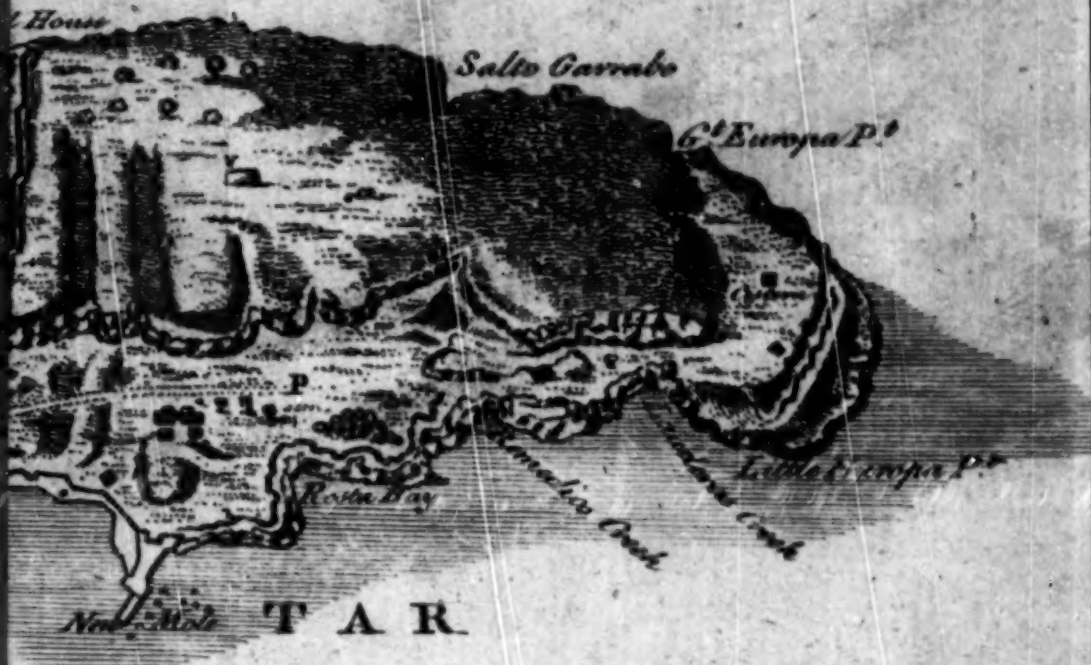
REFERENCES to the *PLATE*.

1. Rock Guard. 2. Willis's Battery.
3. King and Prince's Lines cut in the rock. 4. Old Moorish Castle. 5. Magazine of Powder. 6. Grand Battery.
7. Old Mole and Bomb Battery. 8. Inundation, which renders the approach to the garrison inaccessible. 9. Part of the Mediterranean Sea. 10. Part of Gibraltar Bay. 11. Apes Hill in Barbary. 12. Remains of the Spanish batteries in the late siege.



# EXPLA

- A Highest Part of 300 Foot
- B Queens Battery with 3 others
- C Line of Kings the Rock
- E Old Moorish
- F Powder Magazine
- G North Bastion
- H Hospital
- I Governor's Garden
- K South Bastion
- L Flat Bastion
- M Demi Bastion

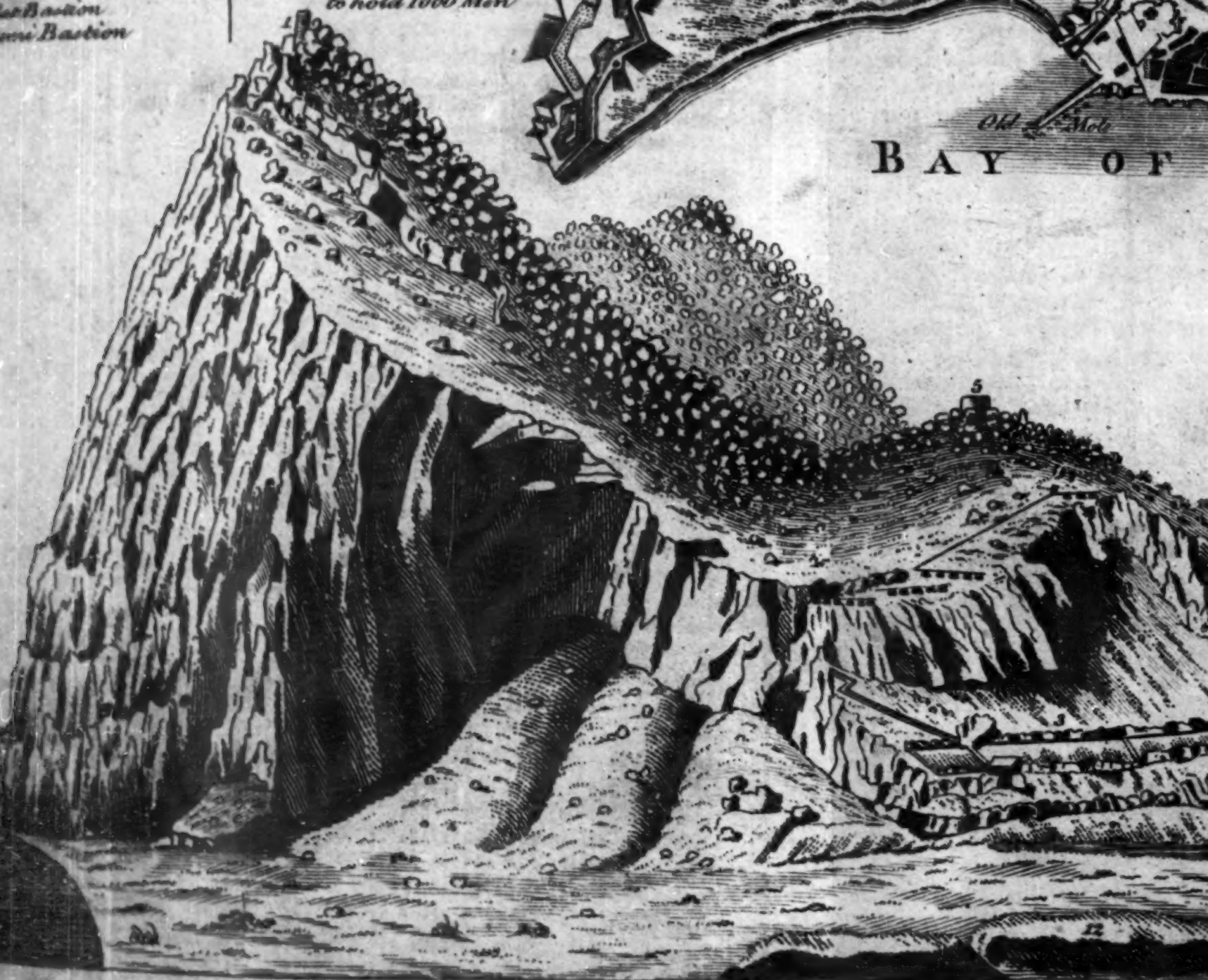




# EXPLANATION of the PLAN

Part of the Mountain  
 400 feet high  
 the Prince  
 all cut in  
 Moorish Castle  
 Magazine  
 with Bastion  
 Capital  
 Garden  
 with Bastion  
 Bastion  
 Bastion

- N Old Moorish Line
- O Charles 5<sup>th</sup> Line
- P Way to Europe
- Q 8 Gun Battery
- R New Barracks
- S Fort of the New Mole
- T 5 Gun Battery
- U Devils Tower
- W Inundation which renders the Works quite inaccessible
- X Sluice to let in the Sea
- Y St. Michaels Cave able to hold 1000 Men

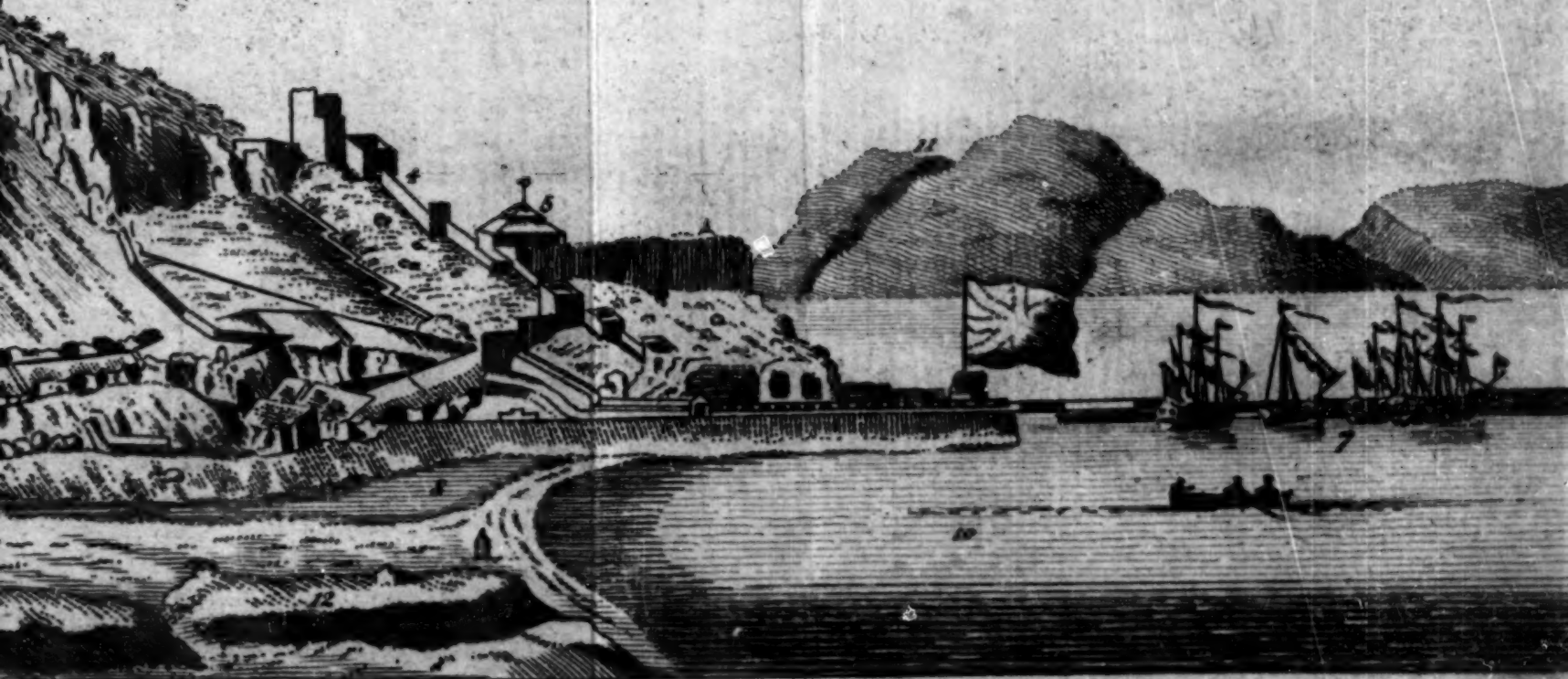


A North View of Gibraltar





Magazine.



Gibraltar.



The History of the late Session of Parliament, &c.

...the House of Commons, which began Nov. 2. 1701. being the 1st day of the Session, and continued till the 10th of Dec. 1701. when it was dissolved.

...the House of Commons, which began Nov. 2. 1701. being the 1st day of the Session, and continued till the 10th of Dec. 1701. when it was dissolved.

...the House of Commons, which began Nov. 2. 1701. being the 1st day of the Session, and continued till the 10th of Dec. 1701. when it was dissolved.



## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 526.*

**T**HIS general account of our public debts I thought it necessary to give upon the present occasion, in order to prevent people's imagining that they are larger than they are, and also in order to shew how soon they may be paid off, if we continue in peace as long as we probably may, by putting a glorious end to the present war, and with such moderation as may prevent any jealousy of our power and ambition, which we certainly ought to avoid, because it might produce a general confederacy against us. Whether we have at present an opportunity for doing so, I shall not take upon me to determine; but if we have, and do embrace it, I may venture to prophecy, that soon after the peace is concluded, all our public funds will rise considerably above par, especially the last subscription; for the proprietors of that fund, who subscribed for no more than 400l. and who are still, and whilst they continue possessed of their irredeemable annuities, are to have 5l. *per cent.* for 29 years to come, 4l. *per cent.* from the end of that term to the end of the year 1860, and 3l. *per cent.* afterwards, until the money they advanced for these redeemable annuities be repaid by parliament: nay, even though every shilling they advanced for this purpose should be repaid before the year 1800, yet they are to enjoy their irredeemable annuity until the end of the year 1860; and therefore we may suppose, that the last subscription, or script, as it is called in the alley, would never have sold under par, if numbers of people had not subscribed, for much larger sums than they were able by any means to advance.

Before I leave this subject, I must obviate an objection that may perhaps be made, against my supposing that the taxes provided for, and appropriated to the paying off yearly the growing interest of our public debts, are all sufficient for the purposes for which they were intended: It may, perhaps, be said, that from the resolutions of the committee of supply, which we every year see in the votes, for replacing to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to

make good the deficiency of some one tax or another, it ought rather to be supposed that few, if any, of our taxes are found to be sufficient for the purpose for which they were intended. To this I answer, that a new tax may be fully sufficient, and yet the produce of it may not come time enough into the Exchequer to pay the interest of the debt charged upon it, regularly as it becomes due; for it is often some years after, before the produce of a tax be wholly brought into the Exchequer, of which we have a remarkable instance with regard to the tax called hearth money, which occasioned such murmurings amongst the people in the reign of Charles the 2d, though the tax upon houses and windows, which is now a much heavier tax, has been, ever since it was first imposed in 1695, submitted to without any popular outcry, such is the difference between names and things, and so much easier is it to continue, or augment a tax, than to impose it at first for ever. This tax upon hearths was, by way of a sugar plum for the people, repealed presently after the revolution, with a proviso, however, that the repeal should not hinder the levying all arrears that were then, or that should become due at Lady-day 1689, and accordingly in the accounts of money received at the Exchequer during that reign, we find hearth money, &c. stated as an article in every year of it, which is a proof that some of the arrears of that tax were coming into the Exchequer yearly, during the whole, or till very near the end of king William's reign; so fond are collectors and receivers of keeping the public money in their hands, and such indulgence has always been shewn to them, by those whose duty it is to compel its being regularly brought into the Exchequer; for that this tax upon hearths was duly levied upon the people we must suppose, because by an express clause in the act 16 Ch. II. chap. 3. no occupier of any house could be charged, distrained, or molested for it, after the expiration of two years next after it had become due.

From hence, as well as from the nature



of things, we must suppose, that though a tax be in itself sufficient at last to answer the end for which it was imposed, yet the produce of it actually brought into the receipt of the Exchequer, may not for two or three years after it is first imposed, be found to be sufficient to pay the interest of the debt charged upon it; and of this we had last session a remarkable instance, with regard to the perpetual tax upon malt, which began to take place on the 8th of Feb. 1760, and was charged upon all malt then in the possession of any maltster, seller, or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, innkeeper, victualler, or vinegar maker, yet the produce came in so slowly, that in the session 1760-61, we find a resolution of the committee of supply, to replace to the sinking fund 49414 l. paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1760, of this tax, for answering the annuities with which it was charged, and of which there was then but half a year due. It may indeed be said, that all gentlemen who brewed their own liquors had provided themselves with large quantities of malt before the duty took place, and as care had been taken not to charge with this new duty, any malt that was in the possession of such gentlemen, the deficiency at the end of the first half year was to be imputed to this, which I shall grant was probably in some measure true; but in the last session we likewise find a resolution of the committee of supply, to replace to the sinking fund 10540 l. to make good the deficiency of this tax on the 5th of July, 1761, †, long before which time gentlemen's stock in hand must have been exhausted; consequently the deficiency must have been owing to the real insufficiency of the tax, or to the delay in bringing the produce into the Exchequer.

That the last was the true cause manifestly appeared before the end of last session; for by the act which I have already given an account of †, it was enacted, that all the monies which should arise from this perpetual malt tax, after the 5th of January 1762, should be carried to, and made part of, the sinking fund; and this act having received the royal assent, on the 10th of February, it was on the 31st of March ordered, that the proper officer should lay before the house, an account of the monies that remained

in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5th of January, 1762, of the several duties on malt established by an act 33 George II. for paying annuities granted anno 1760, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon to that time; which account was presented on the 7th of April, and from thence it appeared, that there was then a balance in the Exchequer of 73678 l. over and above satisfying all charges and incumbrances upon this tax, that had become due on, or before, the 5th of January, 1762. Now as the two sums taken from the sinking fund to make good the deficiency of this tax on the 5th of July 1761, and 5th of July 1762, amounted to only 59964 l. we must conclude, that notwithstanding the loss this tax suffered by not charging the malt which was in the possession of gentlemen on the 8th of February 1760, and notwithstanding the deficiency at both the abovementioned periods, yet before the 5th of January 1762, it produced 13714 l. more than would have been sufficient to have satisfied all the incumbrances charged upon it by the act by which it was established, and perhaps it may hereafter appear, that all the said arrears were not even then brought into the Exchequer.

From hence we may see, that we are not from any replacing resolution to conclude, that the produce of a tax is not sufficient for satisfying all the incumbrances with which it stands charged. When a new or additional tax is imposed, and the sinking fund is made a collateral security for any new debt, and when the produce of the principal security brought in to the Exchequer is at any term of payment found to be insufficient, our ministers may, and, for the sake of public credit they ought to take money from the sinking fund for the making good that payment; but in every such case it is provided, that the money so taken from the sinking fund shall, from time to time, be replaced out of the first of the supplies to be afterwards granted by parliament. This brings the deficiency every year before parliament, and if it should appear that the produce of the principal security has for several years been found to be deficient, it is the duty of every member to move for an account of the produce of that tax from its first establishment and of all the

See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 351.

† See before, p. 355.

‡ See before, p. 411.



years then standing out; from which account if it should appear that the tax is really insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, he ought to move for some additional fund, in order to prevent its being necessary to apply the sinking fund to any other use than that for which it is designed, and to which it ought to be as often as possible religiously applied, to wit, that of paying off and discharging yearly a part of the principal of the national debt. Therefore, as this is the duty of every member, I must suppose, that they had all good reason to believe, that the sinking fund would not suffer by any of the consolidating acts lately passed in parliament; and consequently I may with reason suppose, that the taxes provided for, and appropriated to the paying off yearly the growing interest of our public debts, are all sufficient for the purposes for which they were intended; but I must say, that I should be glad to see my supposition confirmed by an authentic account of the clear and net produce of the sinking fund, as it stands at this present time, because I hope it would be an encouragement for our continuing to proceed with vigour in the prosecution of the present war, until we have procured such a lasting tranquillity, as may give us time to extricate ourselves from the present load of national debt, and to abolish many of those taxes which now lie so heavy upon our trade, upon our navigation, and upon our manufactures.

I shall now proceed to give an account of the other bills brought in during this last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, and the first of this kind, which I shall take any particular notice of, was a bill to repeal so much of an act, passed in the first year of his present majesty, intitled, *An act for the relief of insolvent debtors*, as related to creditors compelling prisoners, charged in execution, to deliver up their estates, and to such prisoners being thereupon discharged. On the 17th of November, which was but the 4th day of the house's sitting to do any business, it was ordered *semper contradicente*, that leave should be given to bring in the said bill; and Mr. alderman Harley, Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Mawbey, Mr. Serjeant Hewett, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Gray, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. alderman Beckford, Sir Richard Glynn, Mr. Eliab Harvey, Mr. Bacon, Sir John

Philips, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Morton, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. On the 19th it was presented to the house by Mr. alderman Harley, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 23d, the house, in a committee, went through the bill with several amendments, which the house ordered to be reported next morning, when the amendments were agreed to; but upon a suggestion that sheriffs and goalers might be prosecuted or have actions brought against them, for the escape of such prisoners as they had discharged by order of the justices in their quarter sessions, the bill was re-committed to a committee of the whole house; and it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, to have power to receive a clause to indemnify sheriffs and goalers, who had, by order of the justices in their quarter sessions, discharged such debtors as had been compelled by their creditors to deliver up their estates, by virtue of the said act; whereupon the house presently resolved itself into the said committee, and a clause being added for this purpose, the report was received on the 25th, the amendments agreed to, and the following words added to the title of the bill, to wit, and also to indemnify sheriffs and goalers for discharging prisoners, in obedience to the orders of justices made at any court of session; after which the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed; and next day it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom the said last clause was left out, as not being at all necessary; for without doubt all prisoners duly discharged by the act, whilst it remained in force, were legally discharged, consequently no sheriff or goaler had any occasion for an indemnification upon that account. With this and some other amendments the bill was returned to the commons on the 4th of December, when the amendments were agreed to, in consequence whereof the said words which had been added to the title, were left out, and the same day the bill received the royal assent.

The act, in the preamble, sets forth, that by the said act of 1 Geo. III. any creditor of any prisoner committed, or who should be committed, and charged



insurrection, it was empowered to compel such prisoners to deliver up themselves and effects in order to be discharged; and that Mr. Justice in the year 1761, this power of the act should be repeated to all such persons and purposes as before; but in the 1761, I protest, that the repeal should not extend to pardon, amnesty, or discharge; but only to the benefit of the said debtors, and not to the benefit of the creditors; and in the year 1761, it is a common and a certain saying, that the said debtors, except when they will be free, are to be discharged by the vigilance of some passion, which is consulting the safety of the country, and considering the consequences of what we are about to do. In the preceding year, we were hurried by our compassion to extend the compulsory clause, with respect to prisoners for debts to solvency; without subjecting those that might be thereby intitled to a discharge, to any great inconvenience or expense; and by our consent against the fraudulent use that was made of this extension; and that might then have been foreseen, some of these persons hurried into an absolute repeal of this clause; so that every man who might find himself in danger, in being arrested by any impatient creditor, will resolve, as was generally the case before, neither to pay what he owes, nor any other debt, but to go to prison, and shut himself up as his case in the law; and there to his cost, upon the effects which he has secured with withdrawn from his creditors, until the next act of insolvency entitles him to a general discharge, upon the surrender of the little that he may there have left. In this case, we are moved from one extreme to the other, and thus, in my prophetic view, shall always do, until we contrive and establish some proper and effectual method for distinguishing between insolvents, who become so by their own idleness or extravagance, and those who have been so by real misfortune or misadventure; and for inflicting condign punishment upon the former, and providing for the latter such an adequate relief as may be in their power to receive, without illing them to be justly intitled to the benefit of their insolvency, which they will not have, if they are not enabled to do by their future industry and economy; but this they can rarely expect or propose to do, if they are left exposed to the dan-

ger of having their goods taken in execution for an old debt, as soon as they come to be possessed of goods or effects to the amount of those debts, which is now the case of every person that has been discharged by an insolvent act; for in all employments, this great difficulty is to get the first foot before hand; but in every industrious employment, after having surmounted that difficulty, a man's stock in trade, like a snow-ball, increases the faster the larger it grows. In Holland, where the nature of trade and credit is as well understood as it is in any country whatever, the defendant in any action for debt, may confess the debt, and petition for leave to make a surrender of all he has for the benefit of his creditors; so that the creditor is never in such a case put to the expence of obtaining judgment, nor the debtor obliged to be one hour in prison, or to pay any fees to go to court; and this leave is always granted, unless the creditors can shew good ground for suspecting, that he has secreted his effects, that he has run fraudulently in debt, or that he has wasted his substance by gaming, luxury, or vanity, or extravagance. If our justices of the peace in their quarter sessions, had been empowered to make such an inquiry, at the suit of any creditor, and to have had the fact tried by a jury of neighbours, as every fact ought to be by the peculiar excellence of our law, I am persuaded, that the clause in the late act, which is now repealed, would never have produced any mischief, because no man would have aimed at putting himself to the benefit of it by any fraudulent means, or if he had, the issue would probably have been his being black-washed, instead of being white-washed. So well convinced are the Dutch, that a restraint upon the violence, or impetuosity of creditors, is upon some occasions necessary, and can never hurt private credit, that their supreme courts have a power to grant a writ, which they call *Brieve van Indult*, or another which they call *Brieve van respect en afsterminatie*, both which are writs for a delay of prosecution; the former of which is granted when the major part of the creditors consent to it, and the latter even without such consent, upon good reasons shewn to the court. And when a man absconds for fear of being arrested by some of his creditors, but is desirous to meet with his creditors in order to come



some agreement, these courts have a power to grant a writ which they call *habeas corpus ad vinctum*, which is a protection against arrests for a certain time, and this protection upon reasons shown is often more than once renewed. Whether our courts had, not formerly some such powers, I shall leave to be decided by our lawyers; but if they had, they were it seems abused, and therefore, instead of punishing the abuse, we have abrogated the use, or at least allowed it to go into disuse, by which many a man has in this country been undone, who might have paid all he then owed, and reserved a sufficient stock to go on with, could he have obtained but a few months delay of prosecution; for it is often very difficult to get the whole of a man's creditors to consent to such a delay, and one man's being refractory, like a member's *voies* in the diet of Poland, puts an end to the good natured and honest intentions of all the rest. On November 18th it was resolved *nem. con.* that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider that part of his majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, which related to a provision to be made for the queen. Accordingly, next day the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to the following resolutions, which on the 20th were reported, and agreed to *nem. con.* viz. That a provision be made for the queen, in case she shall survive his majesty, of 100,000 *l.* *per annum*, during her life, to support her royal dignity, together with his majesty's palace of Somerset house, and the lodge, and lands, at Richmond Old Park, and black-wal-

1. That his majesty be enabled to charge the said 100,000 *l.* *per annum*, upon all, or any part of, such of the revenues, which, by an act made in the last session of parliament, intitled, *An act for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, of Great Britain*, were directed to be, during his majesty's life, earned to, and made part of, the aggregate fund, as shall be subsisting after his majesty's demise, and to charge all, or any part of, the aggregate fund, as a collateral security for making good the said annuity.

These resolutions being thus agreed to, some of his creditors, but is better in order to come

it was ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant therunto, and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, the Lord Barington, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Hulse, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare, and bring in the same, and it was ordered, that the bill was presented to the house, by the Lord Barington, and was first time, and ordered, that it should be read a second time, and on the 21st it was read a second time, and it was resolved *nem. con.* that it should be committed; and also that it should be committed to a committee of the whole house, for next morning. Accordingly on the 22nd the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, with some amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning, which it accordingly was, and the amendments being agreed to, it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments be ingrossed. On the 26th it was read a third time, passed *nem. con.* and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and notice thereof sent to the commons on the 1st of December. This bill, now intitled *An act for enabling his majesty to make provision for supporting the royal dignity of the queen, in case she should survive his majesty*, being thus ready for the royal assent, his majesty came next day to the house of peers, though this was the only bill then ready, and the commons being sent for, Mr. Speaker, upon presenting this bill, addressed himself to his majesty as follows: Most Gracious Sovereign, I have the honour to be the first care of your faithful commons, to take into their consideration what your majesty most affectionately recommended to them from the throne, namely, the enabling your majesty to make that provision for the queen, in case she shall survive you, to which she has a just claim, and her own merit give her the justest claim. On such an occasion, I should be discharged the trust, which has lately been reposed in me by the commons, and most graciously confirmed by your majesty, if I omitted to assure you, that they feel the warmest sentiments of gratitude to your majesty, who have made their happiness, and that of their posterity, your principal object. Of this your majesty has given abundant proof, by



your royal nuptials with a princess, whose illustrious ancestors were early assertors of the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and in consequence closely attached to your majesty's family; a princess, whom the most distinguished virtues and amiable endowments pointed out to your majesty's choice, and made the partner of the brightest crown in Europe.

I cannot but esteem it a very singular honour and happiness to myself, that the first bill, which, by command of the commons, I present to your majesty, is a bill, in which they have, with the greatest zeal and unanimity, endeavoured to testify their duty to your majesty, and your royal consort; and that it is no less acceptable to your majesty, than to your commons, and all whom they represent.

But, Sir, though they have passed it with the utmost expedition, which their forms allow, yet it is matter of real satisfaction to them, that they can entertain the most pleasing and well-founded hope, that it will be a long course of years, before it can have any effect. And the domestic happiness of the queen is so inseparably connected with the public interests of your people, that, on the behalf of her majesty, as well as of every subject of your realm, your faithful commons will never cease to implore the Almighty, that he will be pleased to distinguish this nation by his divine favour and protection, in prolonging your majesty's happy reign beyond an ordinary date; and that, if ever the provision of this bill shall become effectual, it may be lamented only by their posterity.

The bill, Sir, which I have in my hands, is intitled,

An act for enabling his majesty to make provision for supporting the royal dignity of the queen in case she shall survive his majesty.

To which your commons, with all humility, beseech your majesty's royal assent.

His majesty then gave the royal assent to this bill; and the commons being returned to their own house, they ordered Mr. Speaker to be desired to print the speech by him made to his majesty in the house of peers, this day, upon his presenting to his majesty the bill for enabling him, which then received the royal assent.

The preamble of this act sets forth, "That his majesty's most faithful commons

reflect, with the greatest pleasure, on the joyful and auspicious event of his majesty's royal nuptials with a princess, descended from an illustrious protestant line, distinguished by the most eminent graces and endowments, and worthy to be the royal partner of his throne, by possessing every virtue that can adorn it; and have a just sense of that affectionate regard which his majesty has shewn for his people, by consulting on this most important and interesting occasion, as on every other, their happiness and that of their posterity; and are truly sensible how acceptable it will be to his majesty, that a good, certain, and competent revenue be settled for supporting the honour and dignity of her majesty, in case she should survive him (whose lives God long preserve.) But whereas &c."

Then it recites the act 1 Anne, sess. 1. chap. 7. by which all grants of the crown revenue (other than such as are therein expressed) are declared to be void; also the act 9 Anne, chap. 10. by which the crown part of the post office revenue is declared not to be alienable, chargeable, or grantable for any longer term than the life of the king or queen that should make the same; and also the act of the first of his present majesty, for establishing the civil list revenue upon the aggregate fund; therefore it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by letters patent, or indenture, under the great seal, to grant to the queen, or to such other person or persons as his majesty shall think fit, and his or their heirs, to the use of, or in trust for her majesty, one annuity or yearly rent of 100,000*l.* to commence immediately after the decease of the king, and to continue during her natural life, and payable out of any of the revenues then subsisting, and belonging to the aggregate fund, either at the receipt of the exchequer, or by the immediate hands of the commissioners, farmers, treasurers, or receivers of those revenues, without any fees, and to be free from all taxes. And his majesty was further empowered to settle in the same manner upon her majesty, his majesty's palace called Denmark-house, alias Somerset-house, alias Second-house, situate in the Strand, in or near the parish of St. Mary at Strand, in Middlesex; as also his majesty's house called the Lodge, in Richmond Old Park, in Surrey, together with Keele's farm in the parish of Mortlake.

This is the substance of the act, which



was chiefly common form, there being nothing particular in it but the complimentary part of the preamble, which I have therefore given at full length; and as those who are curious enough to consider and compare the spirit of a people at different times, may be desirous to see the complimentary part of the preamble of the act of the 1st of Geo. 2. for enabling his late majesty to settle a revenue upon his queen, I shall give it them as follows: "Whereas your majesty's most faithful commons are truly sensible how acceptable it will be to your majesty, that a good, certain, and competent revenue be settled for supporting the honour and dignity of her majesty, your royal consort, in case she should survive your majesty (whose lives God long preserve) and reflect with the greatest pleasure upon the happiness which this kingdom, by the blessing of Almighty God, cannot fail to enjoy, by a long succession of princes derived from her majesty, who hath with a constancy and greatness of mind peculiar to her self, given early, and never to be forgotten instances of her zeal for the protestant religion; and, by a continued exercise of every royal virtue, hath inflamed our hearts with the most dutiful affection to her majesty: And whereas by an act, made in the first year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, &c.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Correspondent of yours, who signs himself L. H. in your last monthly collection, seems to desire with you the sentiments of your contributors, upon that old beaten subject of apparitions, and witches. I refer him and you to a little tract lately published, intitled *Anti-Carnidia*; printed for Doddsley, which perhaps may give some satisfaction to your enquirer.

Whatever authority the Spectator's opinion may carry with it, I doubt it is but little confirm'd by the innumerable multitude of stories, that seem to have wrought on his belief; and that are so abundantly related to support a common credulity. The testimony to the fact is so confined, as to render them still less credible, beside the immense number itself of these stories, weakens the credibility of them; and by proving too much,

proves nothing at all. The hundredth part of them, duly attested, would be sufficient to demonstrate the apparitions of spirits to be almost as common as living persons; at least more common than in the most superstitious times, was ever believed, or supposed. If any of them are true; why not all; or at least a majority of them? If any are false; (and even the generality of them, that are equally well attested) why not all? Or by what criterion shall we distinguish the few true relations, from the many fictitious and false ones?

The high antiquity and generality of the belief in spirits (alleged to support it) are farther arguments against its admission. It commenced in the times of gross ignorance and superstition, when the crafty designs of pagan priests, and politicians, made an engine of it, to deceive and impose upon the vulgar, and what paganism invented, popish knavery and imposture, not less iniquitous and fraudulent, encouraged and improved; till it had almost totally subdued the common sense and understandings of mankind. For what will not men profess to believe, who think it meritorious to submit their reason to their faith? But modern learning, and the reformation, have put a check to superstition; and the inconsiderably small number of stories of this kind now, compared with the general prevalency of them formerly, is an evident proof, that fallacy and imposture alone originally raised and created these phantoms.

But whatever may be the authority of names that accredit these stories; whatever be the multitude of them, or the testimony for them; they are all attempted, at least, to be overthrown and confuted, by the tract above quoted, in which the author endeavours to prove *a Priori* that the apparition of spirits is absolutely impossible in nature, — inconsistent with the ends of providence, — and contradictory to the natural and moral government of God in this world.

But a still higher authority than the Spectator's, or Lord Clarendon's, is chiefly alleged, in an appeal to the text of sacred Scripture, to which undoubtedly a profounder reverence is due. But if it appears, that the Scriptures frequently speak of things in conformity only to vulgar opinion, or in compliance to vulgar capacities, that have no foundation or truth in nature; as is evident from the



the mention of unicorns, dragons, satyrs, the pillars of earth and of heaven; the truth and existence of which it is no reference to deny:—if it appears too that the Scriptures are not intended for a system of metaphysics; and that their use and design is not to teach us natural philosophy, but moral wisdom: then this argument also falls to the ground; and the defect of human authority is not supply'd by the unjust introduction of di-

The arguments against witchcraft are of the same nature, as those against apparitions, and urged in the same manner by the author above quoted. But your letter itself furnished one more: It says in effect, that poverty may be a temptation to people, to address themselves to evil spirits, for a means to relieve their necessities. But let it first be considered, that poor ignorant old women are the least likely of any people, to know the way of applying to Satan; or to find where that fiend holds his court to grant licences for infernal mischief. And, in the next place, it is certain there are other passions, much stronger than the sense of poverty, such as revenge and ambition, which might provoke the rich and the learned, (if they could find a way for it) to seek to the devil for a desperate gratification of their desires. Why then should not these be sometimes suspected of witchcraft, rather than the poorest miserable objects? Probably all the sorcery that ever existed, was only—the art of poisoning.

Howel's story of Charlemain's enchantment deserves very well to be classed with the precious collection of enchanted castles, surrounded with moats of liquid pitch, plentifully found in romances of knight-errantry, and Fortunatus's wishing cap may be joined for company.

Your correspondent will find something said, in the treatise so often referred to, to explode the superstitious conceit of the royal touch for the evil. How much the author is indebted to Mr. Guthry for his thoughts, I. H. may be the best judge.

If this incites any other of your correspondents to offer their sentiments on this subject, the intention of this will be answered, and it will give satisfaction not only to I. H. but also to

Oct. 22.

Your humble servant,

P. J.

\* See the Erratum, p. 568.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S. I. R. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Magazine for July, p. 371.

I declared myself totally unconcerned in those illiberal controversies, so indecently conducted by the several party writers, then fulminating their bitter anathemas against one another, and their respective patrons; professing only a strict regard to the publick good, I took my station of an impartial observer of our national conduct, from which alone I could judge rationally of the men concerned in the administration. It is with unspeakable delight that I sit down to take a serious review of our publick affairs for one year exactly, leaving the preceding years out of the question at present: Every man can surely remember what a consternation we were thrown into, in the month of October, 1761, by a certain resignation, followed by a murmuring noise industriously echoed thro' the crowd, insinuating, that all honesty, wisdom, and publick spirit, was retired from the helm, which was then reported to be left in the hands of a pusillanimous weak set of men, incapable of pursuing the war with that vigour it had heretofore been; whereby they would be laid under a necessity of giving up all the advantages acquired in the war, at such an immense expence of blood and treasure, by an inglorious and treacherous patched up peace.

Let every honest Englishman rejoice, and Britons of every denomination exult in this most pleasing consideration, that the very reverse of all this has happened.

Spain, disgusted at the manner in which she had been treated by some of our late ministers, and animated by the ferment which that very clamour had raised among us, ventured forth with her all in the adverse scale; not doubting, but France and Spain united must infallibly prevail against Great Britain, divided against itself. Such was the disagreeable situation of our affairs at that very critical time, when money was to be raised for carrying on the war, now doubled upon us. How painful must then be the situation of the ministers whose province it was to guide us thro' this political storm. I now come to examine their conduct.

Our new ministers, or rather new ministry, composed of old and new states-







form our opinion of ministers by their actions and not their words or pretences; that we may never, with the Itag in the fable, make such a fatal mistake as to

count our enemies our friends, and our friends our enemies. I am, Sir, Your, &c.  
Oct. 11, 1762. BRIT. PHILANTHROPO.

*An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present War.*  
Continued from p. 488.

**I**HAVE now nothing to add to the history of the war for 1758, but some of the most remarkable actions performed by particular ships, or by private men, of which we have had any publick account.

On the 1st of January his majesty's sloop the *Adventure*, commanded by Capt. Bray, came up with, attacked, and, after a most obstinate engagement, took a French privateer of much superior force, of which the reader may see an authentic account in *Lond. Mag.* 1758. p. 49.

In the same month of January his majesty's ships the *Buckingham* and *Cambridge* being upon a cruise off the island of Martinico, they, on the 17th, discovered four ships at anchor under the fort of *La grande Anse* upon the north coast of that island, and concluding from the large flags at their mast heads that they were privateers, Capt. Tyrrell of the *Buckingham*, who, as eldest captain, was commodore, resolved not to let slip the opportunity of doing a signal service to our trade by destroying them, if possible, as the pilot declared, that they might lie near enough to batter down the fort, therefore he gave orders for an immediate attack, but the pilot having at first brought the ships to an anchor at too great a distance from the fort, he could not that night accomplish his design. However, having in the night time found that there was depth of water enough for them to get much nearer, he resolved to renew the attack in the morning. Accordingly, next morning, both the ships worked in, notwithstanding an incessant fire from the fort, till they got within musket shot, when they began a furious cannonade, which was returned from the fort with volleys of small arms, as well as cannon; but the fire from the ships was so much superior, that an end was soon put to the fire from the enemy, and the fort itself, in less than four hours, laid level with the ground, when our brave seamen went in,

and made themselves masters of the four ships, three of which had suffered so much by the cannonade that they were obliged to sink them, but the fourth they kept possession of, and warmly solicited the commodore for leave to land, in order to demolish the village which was close by the fort, but he answered, "Gentlemen, it is beneath us to render a number of poor people miserable, by destroying their habitations, and little conveniences of life: Brave Englishmen scorn to distress even their enemies, when not found in arms against them." This prevailed, and saved the habitations and effects of all, probably the lives of some of the innocent villagers; for his people approved with three cheers, weighed anchor, and sailed away with their prize. An example which ought to be imitated by every commander, though we have heard of a contrary conduct in some even of the present generation! In this daring attack our two ships had four men killed, and ten or a dozen wounded; but, as they afterwards heard from a Dutch ship they met at sea, the enemy lost between 80 and 90 men, among whom were the commandant, captain, and engineer of the fort, and the captain of one of the privateers.

The same captain Tyrrell had, in November, a most desperate engagement against three French ships of war, one of them of a force much superior to his own, of which the reader may see a full account in *Lond. Mag.* 1759. p. 5, and 107.

And, as a further proof of the deceitful behaviour of the Dutch in the present war, I shall give the following account remarkable for the prudent conduct of our captain, though he had no occasion in this instance to shew his courage. May 29th, arrived at Port Royal in Malica, his majesty's ship *Princessa Mary*, Capt. Thomas Craven, from a cruise with a Dutch ship a prize, mounting guns. This ship having chased the



of war for some time, the latter affected an indifference about her, and let her come up, when hoisting French colours, and hailing her in French, she gave the Dutchman to understand, that she was a French man of war; and the boat being put out, with some Frenchmen in it, and a smart young fellow, who could speak French fluently, and was dressed *a la mode de Paris*, they went aboard the Dutchman, who received them joyfully, and not only informed them that he himself carried a French commission, but delivered it to the young fellow that he might shew it to his captain. In the mean time Capt. Craven had run out his leeward guns, and as soon as he got hold of the commission, he hoisted British colours, and, by a turn of the helm, gave the Dutchman a fair view of his guns, whereupon he immediately struck, without attempting any resistance. How this frenchified Dutchman has been treated I have not heard; but if the man of war had happened to be a British merchant man of inferior force, he would probably have concealed his Dutch commission, and made her a lawful prize; therefore, if it is not, it ought to be established as a maxim in the law of nations, that if the captain of any neutral ship carries an enemy's commission, he is to be deemed and treated as a pirate, as well as every one of his crew who had any knowledge of his having such a commission.

On the 15th of January there was a most obstinate engagement off the South coast of Hispaniola, between the privateer sloop *Thurloe*, belonging to St. Christopher's, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 24 men, Robert Mantle, commander, and the *Deux Amis*, Capt. Felix, of 10 carriage guns, and 98 men, belonging to Port Louis, of which the reader may see a full account in *ditto* Mag. 1758, p. 259.

On the 24th of the same month, about 10 leagues E. S. E. of the Capes of Virginia, "Capt. Robinson, of the king of Prussia, letter of marque ship, belonging to Philadelphia, at three in the afternoon, observed a sloop standing to the southward, he then standing to the northward, and in an hour after was so near her, as to discover that she was a privateer of 18 or 20 swivels, and full of men. She shewed English colours at first, without hoisting them, but during the engagement had a French jack at her

topmast-head. Before Capt. Robinson could get ready (being then a little unprepared, not expecting any thing of the kind at this season of the year, so near our capes) she gave him two discharges of all her guns, swivels and small arms; which however he soon returned, and repeated so briskly, and with such success, that she was obliged to fall back a little. He then ran out his stern chaces on deck and below, and, by their continual fire, damaged her so much, that about six o'clock she fell a good way a stern to refit. Upon this he began to repair his rigging, which was much torn, all his braces, and many of his shrouds being cut away.

About eight o'clock, when the privateer had got every thing ready for boarding, she ran up a long side of him, raking the ship as she came up, and attempted to board on the quarter, but was disappointed; and after receiving the ship's larboard broadside, which greatly damaged her hull, she fell on her bow, and grappled her fast; and had there been a good breeze of wind, Capt. Robinson would have attempted to run her down. The ship's company then took to close quarters, when they were immediately boarded by 20 or 30 men, who met with so warm a reception, that many of them received their quietus, before they had well set their feet on deck. They then attempted to break up the decks, but seeing their men drop fast, a number ran up aloft, and got to cutting the ties and rigging, cut down the main and fore-yards, mizen and mizen top-sail yards, and often endeavoured to set the tails on fire with loose powder, and cut the main-sail in many places, the privateer all this time fast to the ship, where she remained till about two o'clock in the morning; when, after throwing all their dead that were on the ship's deck overboard, and putting the wounded into the sloop, they steered off to a small distance. Upon this, Capt. Robinson gave her a few broadsides from his larboard guns, and in a few minutes she disappeared. As there was little or no wind to carry her off, and the moon shining bright, he is convinced she sunk; for before she left him, her guns were almost in the water. They left on board one dead man, a grappling and chain, with a great number of muskets, pole-axes, cutlasses, and hand-grenades, and when day-light appeared, there was presented



seated to his view one of the most dismal scenes that can be conceived or expressed: from one end of the ship to the other the decks were covered with blood, brains, pieces of skulls, &c. and for the greatest part of the following day he could not see any of his sails, excepting some of the stay sails.

The king of Prussia mounts 14 guns, but having only 27 men, they could not make use of more than eight of them, 6 and 4 pounders. The privateer's metal was the same. — Never was a ship more resolutely, or longer defended against so unequal a number, the captain, and most of the crew, being resolved rather to sink with the ship, than to fall into the hands of these merciless enemies, who frequently called to them, in broken English, that they must expect no quarters. — Capt. Marsh, a passenger, was wounded in his right arm the second broadside. — The chief mate was shot in the breast with a musket-ball, which remains in him; the gunner was shot, while in the powder-room, thro' the body with a ball, which found its way out at his back; one of the seamen was wounded in both hands, and a ball lodged in his right arm; but they are now all likely to recover. — Some others of the people were wounded but slightly. — It is thought the privateer belonged to Cape Breton, is her officers, and many of her men, were clothed like French Neutrals.

On the 20th of April the St. Martin privateer Capt. Dellmore, mounting 12 four pounders, and carrying 72 men, fell in with, in sight of the island of Guernsey, a French privateer of 16 guns on one deck, of nine and six pounders, and as they supposed 150 men, which of course brought on a desperate engagement, of which we had an account, in a letter from Mr. Hill, the lieutenant, dated from that island, as follows: — After we had chased ten hours, we began to engage at half past three in the afternoon which was very smart on both sides. Capt. Dellmore was fore and aft from the beginning till half past six, when a double-headed shot took both his legs off; he shewed no fear, but that his crew should discover this unhappy accident; as secretly as he could he threw himself into the cockpit, and in three quarters of an hour he bled to death. With his last breath he prayed I would not strike, for the honour of his country and the

Antigallican flag; on my promising I would not, he died, an honour to his country and to his command. The men lamented; but being asked by me, "If they would defend the ship?" they answered yes, with three cheers; and added, "That they would stand by me to the last drop of blood;" and we went at it again till eleven at night. We then having expended all our powder, and but three pounds of shot left, (the French privateer having taken to her oars) I thought it prudent to endeavour to get into this place, which we could not have done had it not been for our oars, for our condition was very deplorable; we have not a shroud standing, nor a brace save one or two: every one expresses great surprise how we got in; our fore and main topmast were rendered entirely useless, and, indeed, so were all our sails that were bent; we really have not a mast nor yard but is wounded, our top-mast and fore-mast is shot by the heel, and hit through half mast high; both fore-mast and bowsprit is wounded in several places; we have received three nine pound shot between wind and water, and a great many in the waster, and one thro' the cabin; had we had three rounds more of powder, I am well persuaded we had brought in our antagonist, if not her two prizes, which I take to be either Virginia or South-Carolina men, homeward bound. We did our best, and no man can do more. We have a man whose legs are both off, and yet may do well, — three killed, and eight wounded. — They aimed most at our rigging.

From Belfast in Ireland we had an account, that on the 25th of February arrived in Carrickfergus bay, the snow Blakeney of Dublin, William Smith, late commander, from Philadelphia, with 450 hogheads of flaxseed, some slaves and pig iron. In her passage she was taken, the 29th of November preceding, by a French privateer of 10 carriage guns, who plundered the vessel of what they thought proper, and took Capt. Smith on board with all his hands, except John McKensie the mate, the carpenter, and three small boys; and put ten Frenchmen on board the Blakeney, to carry her into the first French port they could come at: but on the 11th of December, the mate and carpenter took their opportunity, when six of the Frenchmen were aloft reefing the top-sails, to retake the vessel, which they executed.



executed by seizing and securing the two Frenchmen on duty in the cabin, where they procured arms, and afterwards the Frenchman who acted as captain on the quarter deck, and the man at the helm; which being effected before any of the others could get down from the shrouds, they then obliged them to come down one by one, and as they came down secured them in the hatchway. Some days after they shipped a sea, which broke and carried away all their masts, reduced them to great distress, and at last to meer want, for it was the 29th of January before they could make any land, when they got into the island of Lewis, upon the west of Scotland, before which time seven of the Frenchmen had died; but at that island they were supplied with provisions, and having refitted their vessel as well as they could at that place, they brought the ship with the other three Frenchmen on board, to Carrickfergus bay. This affair I have taken particular notice of, because the recovery of the ship was attended not only with conduct and courage, but with great humanity, a concomitant inseparable from true courage; for two men of less courage would have thought it necessary for their own safety to begin their attempt with murder, as in this respect as well as every other, our way of thinking is very much influenced by our natural disposition. It is for this reason, that women, who, contrary to their nature, engage in any practice of violence, are generally more cruel than men; and for the same reason, our highwaymen in England are less guilty of cruelty than such men are in any other country.

To this I shall add an account of extraordinary conduct and resolution in a private man, who having been taken prisoner and afterwards trepanned into the French land service, deserted and made his escape from thence, which account the reader may see in Lond. Mag. 1758, p. 258.

These are but a few of the instances of remarkable courage and conduct in particular ships or private men, which happened in the year 1758; for if I were to relate all even of those we have had an account of, it would by itself alone make a considerable volume, and as voluminous as glorious for the people of the nation, as any historical volume ever was for the people of any country whatever; but this would be inconsistent with

my designed brevity, therefore with respect to the many instances of the same kind, which I have not particularly mentioned, I can only refer the reader to the daily, weekly, and monthly publications of that year, and proceed to the history of the year 1759, which will appear rather to exalt than derogate from the glory of the preceding.

*To be continued in our next.*  
To the PRINTER of The St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

MR. BALDWIN,  
I Have been in much pain on your account since the publication of the North Briton Extraordinary, which I inclosed to you in my last. I was at first very glad to find that nobody questioned its authenticity, but soon began to tremble for its consequences. Some said, that the messengers had seized you, your compositors, pressmen, devils, &c. Some foretold motions in the court of King's Bench provoking vengeance, and letting all the terrors of the law loose upon you. Others prognosticated your being called up to the bar of both houses; while those, who were your most sanguine admirers, heartily wished, that, for the convenience of carrying on your paper, you had, like the Gazetteer, an house adjoining to Newgate. At length, however, I begin to hope that you are quite out of danger, and that, in this season of the general massacre of characters, some licence will be allowed to you as well as your brethren. I would advise you, at all events, to give the world fresh proofs of your impartiality, and to balance the account fairly between both parties. Expel one poison by another; or, to speak more respectfully of our controversial writers, let diamond cut diamond! Publish in your next, to make amends, the inclosed Auditor, which (to use the words of the Auditor) "the publick may depend on as authentick;" as authentick as the last paper I sent you.

*The AUDITOR EXTRAORDINARY.*  
*Audire est Opera pretium illorum impudentiam.*  
I'll be an Auditor,  
An Actor too, perhaps, if I see cause.  
Midnight's Dream.  
It is a disgraceful circumstance to be stationed on guard, like the outposts of an army, just on the confines of the enemy's



enemy's camp. Yet are there some considerable advantages resulting from such a situation. For, in such a situation, the earliest intelligence may be obtained, and, while off the ground, either army silly sounds, anecdotes of the most curious nature may be collected, as hath already more than once been experienced and manifested by The Auditor. Nor can I think that the performing this kind of duty is, in the phrase of Bobadil, "Service of danger;" as it is well known, that my antagonist, fierce and furious as he is, can take the field, and come even within pistol-shot of his adversary, without the least ill consequence to one party or the other.

For my own part, I am possessed of such a sovereign contempt for him, or if you please, Them, be He or They of the singular, plural, or (according to the Gracians) of the dual number, that it is not without the utmost disdain, that I thus descend into the Arena with such paltry opponents. The late Mr. Fielding, of humorous memory, in one of his *Covent Garden Journals*, (though I do not know whether that paper be extant in the elegant edition of his works lately published by Arthur Murphy,) hath, I remember, comically proved, that the most contemptuous animal in the creation is a *Douse*; and has described one of these animalcules overflowing with a true quality of contempt of the mean creature, whose head he inhabited.

I am, I must confess, The *Douse* to the North-Briton; I sit weekly in judgment on his head; 'tis the product whereof he perhaps may live, but I cannot. For the deplorable sterility of that spot feeds nothing but MY CONTEMPT. I run over the barren region, more barren than the country he continually deluges with all the avidity of the little human blood-sucker. Here, perhaps, I discover an abortive strain of profane poetry; there branches out many a ramification of political virulence; and there, in a remote corner of *Pia Mater*, is lodged a small portion of Bayes's Spirit of *Brains*, which (like the Spirit of Law) would require the pen of a Montaigne to describe its qualities at large, but is in fact no other than The Spirit of Dulness, which serves the lively dunces instead of wit and humour, and produces that lively nothingness, that vivacious

stupidity, so evident in all his publications. It hath, however, been discovered by microscopical observers, that "A *Douse* is a very lousy animal;" in consequence whereof, while I am thus banqueting on the North-Briton, sundry lesser lice are preying upon me. The engineers of Grubstreet, to change the allusion, like the garretteers in the ingenious print of the ingenious Mr. Hogarth, are daily squirting upon me to all these, as well as to the arch-enemy, I oppose nothing but CONTEMPT. I indulge myself in a warrantable pride, and the virtuous consciousness of my own superiority. I exert all my adroitness and dexterity to turn their own arms against them, and they have, at length, instructed me, as Charles the Twelfth did the Russians, to be their conqueror. Complaining eternally of the lamentable dulness and scurrility of factious scribblers, I stop the tide of slander, and open afterwards, at pleasure, the sources of defamation, for my own use and benefit. I silence, with a tone of authority, the clamours of the malecontents against a noble lord and his coadjutors in employment; and then I immediately raise my voice to its highest pitch, and cry out lustily against the Grand Pensioner, and Lord Gawker. I reprobate the bold practice of licentiously printing names at full length, without so much as modestly embowelling, or rather embowelling them, or pleasantly holding their owners in greater derision by a contemptuous alteration of them: after which doctrine the next paragraph in my *Aylbury Journal* recites the names of Wilkes, and Churchill, and several others without the least disguise, while poor Hodges, and Beardmore, and Charles Say, run glibly into almost every sentence. I complain of misrepresentation and idle stories; and then go to every tavern and coffee-house, to Aylbury, to Winchester, to Stowe, to the beef-steak club, in quest of anecdotes. To conclude, I first of all involve the credit of the family of the person, whom I would most serve, in the defence of a strange story, originally handed to the press by myself; and then, when issue is joined, when the person, brought to the bar of the public, pleads not guilty, when he goes on to produce evidence of his innocence, then, I say, instead of supporting the charge by facts, I con-



der him as the occasion of all this tumult, and tell the jury, that the prisoner "pretends to refute the charge by rudely [and burglariously] breaking into the family of a noble lord to rob him of his domestick peace; *me I shall*."

Contempt then, sovereign contempt, is plainly the best weapon, offensive or defensive, in the hands of a writer of controversy. And what objects can be more worthy to excite that passion, than those on which I have exercised my own? What is Lord Gawkeo? that noun-adjective lord, joining his false consequences, like an idle epithet, to that proud substantive, the Grand Pensioner. His temple worthies, the collection of worthies of Stowe-temple, is not, I am told, yet complete. Let him fill the vacant niches with his friends. Let him put up his own bust; and, by way of supporters, let him place colonel Catiline on one hand, and his reverend co-adjutor on the other! What is The Grand Pensioner? that sold slave for ever bellowing about liberty; that hireling who receives his regular wages, without doing the service for which he is paid. I may, perhaps, sometime or other, by the assistance of Cocker's arithmetick, shew my knowledge in fractions, and strike the balance between him and the nation. Such a political ledger may perhaps prove that he is indebted to the publick for more than three thousands per annum and their gold boxes. What are the city of London? A mob, a foolish crew with fists and chains, huzzaing their idol, their king in suits, as Mr. Hogarth has pictured him, in vain endeavouring to set the world on fire, and holding the bellows to blow the dead coals of sedition. They say I am an advocate for aristocracy. I have turned over Sidney, and Puffendorf, and fifty other writers in the course of my little reading, and find no form of government so dangerous as a mobocracy. The clenched fist is, indeed, the Patriot Arms of such a state; their only law is club-law; and their chief logic is the *argumentum baculinum*; which is, with them the knock-down argument. Such is the custom of the city of London. — What are all the political writers of the present times, except The Briton and Myself? The scum of Clubs, the dregs of the church, and the refuse of the legislature. I have consulted the apostate Monitor, as well as his patron The Grand Pensioner, of politi-

cal tergiversations. I have put to rebuke the petulant suppancy of The North Briton, and have proved him to be a Haberdasher of small literature, the publisher of a Chronique Scandaleuse, the conductor of a weekly libel. The reverend half of him I have shewn to be a mere Oldmixon in politics; distilling among the Naiads of Fleet Ditch, in the mud of scurrility. The other half of him, half military and half legislative, I have shewn to be a downright Catiline, hatching a conspiracy or assassination plot against the characters of the first persons in the kingdom, or as he was emphatically styled in the bookseller's shop at Winchester, aq—g—l, and like Lord Shaftesbury in Hudibras,

*So political, that if one eye*  
*Upon the other were a spy,*  
*That to trespass the one to think*  
*Is to be other blind, both strive to blink.*  
I have shewn that the conversation, under which he would screen his character from my accusations, was a Posthumous conversation; that is, for these words have no other import, a dialogue of the dead. Sometimes I content myself with calling him contemptuously an impudent fellow; and sometimes I find that he wrote his paper when exceedingly drunk, and therefore I disdain to give him a sober reply. Contempt is the only tribute proper to be paid by men of veracity and honour, to wretches of their character; base slanderers, who have reviled, and still continue to revile, all orders of men, the commonalty, the lords spiritual and temporal, the royal family, and me."

I shall add nothing, Mr. Baldwin, to this long essay, which I am quite fatigued with transcribing; though, perhaps, you may hear from me once more on this subject, when I shall send you a catalogue, which may serve as a corollary to this short view of the present state of politics in Great Britain.

Yours as before,  
PICKLE PITCHER.

*Experiments on checking the too luxuriant growth of Fruit Trees in such manner as to dispose them to produce Fruit.*

By KEENE FINGERLID, Esq; F.R.S.

I had observed a method taken to bring young trees to bear, when planted in rows, &c. by cutting away part of the bark from some of the main branches.

This method, as I am informed, has brought



brought them soon to bear plentifully; but leaves an ugly wound, the wood continuing bare and apt to rot in that part.

I had some young plum and cherry-trees planted against a north-pale, in a very rich soil. The plum-trees had, in three years, shot forth the extremities of their branches to 15 or 16 feet distance, and had quite covered and overtopped the pale. As the cutting away of any of these branches would make the rest shoot the stronger, I made the following experiments, about the middle of August 1758. I made a circular incision on the main arms of an Orleans-plum-tree, near the stem, quite through the bark, where it was smooth, and free from knots. About three or four inches higher, I made another incision, in the same manner; then making an incision lengthways, from the upper to the under circumcisions, I separated the bark intirely from the intermediate wood, covering it, and also the bare part of the wood, to keep the air from the wound; and letting them remain so for about a quarter of an hour, when the wound began to bleed, I replaced the bark as exactly as I could, and bound it round pretty tightly with bafs, so as to cover the wound intirely, and also about half an inch above and below the circumcisions. I treated the intire stem of a dulce-cherry-tree in the same manner, about ten inches from the ground, and below all its branches. Also several branches of a morelli-cherry-tree; and the main arms of two perdrigon-plum-trees. These two last were old trees, which had been cut to the ground about four years before, and had shot forth very luxuriant branches, but had not since borne any fruit.

In about a month's time, the bark of these began to swell, both above and below the binding: when I unbound each of them, and found the several parts, that had been replaced to be all fairly healed, except one, which was on the main arm of the perdrigon-plum-tree, part of which was healed and about an inch in breadth of the bark, on one side of the longitudinal incision, remained loose, and afterwards dropped off. I bound them all again lightly with bafs, and let them remain so, until the beginning of the summer following, when I took off the binding intirely, and found them all healthy, and flourishing. Each of these

trees bore plentifully that season, though, in general, reckoned a bad year for fruit.

This induced me, in the beginning of August 1759, to make the like experiments on several other young trees, some, that had not yet borne any fruit, and others, that had borne but a small quantity; particularly two young pear-trees that never yet had any bloom. I treated the main arms of one of these in the manner already described, and also several of the branches that grew on these arms; likewise one of the arms of the other pear-tree. The first of these bore a surprizing quantity of fruit last summer; and the circumcised arm of the other bore a moderate quantity, though no other part of the tree had any appearance of bloom.

I made also the following experiments, on two branches of different young apple-trees, as nearly of the same size as I could find. I cut off the bark of them, as exactly as I could by a gauge; changing them, and putting the bark of the branch of one tree on the branch of the other. I find, by the minutes I took, that a small slip of wood came off with the bark of one, and the bark of the other had a leaf-bud on it; which branch had also two apples growing on it. The bark of each of these healed perfectly, and the apples remained on, and ripened with the rest: the leaf-bud pushed forth leaves, and both the branches bore so plentifully the last summer, that one broke down with its load, and the other would also, probably, have suffered the same fate, but that I had it supported. These were both nonpareil apple-trees, planted in alpakagus beds.

I changed the barks of the branches of a peach and a nectarine tree; which was placed on the peach-tree, healed perfectly, and the branch produced a quantity of bloom last season; but the bloom of the whole tree, as well as of several others against the same wall, was intirely blasted. The gardener cut off the branch of the nectarine, when he was pruning, and nailing the tree, he did of several others, on which I made experiments of the same kind; against which he declared his opinion strongly, at the time of making: he said, he was sure the branches would die, and the wall be quite bare in those parts; which, I suppose, he imagined



would be a reflection on his skill in pruning and nailing a tree.

About the beginning of November last, I cut off one of the arms of the perdragon plum-tree, which had the experiment made on it in 1758, to examine what effect it had on the wood; to which, I found the bark between the circumcisions more firmly united, than in any other part. There was a dark vein, which ran through the wood in that part, which appeared of a harder texture than the rest of the branch.

On examining the minutes I had taken from time to time, of the observations I had made on these experiments, which I imagined I had been very exact in, I find I had omitted noting down any relative to the effect they had on the growth of the circumcised branches. I did not compare them by measure with other branches; but as far as I can speak by recollection it has retarded the growth. I can be almost positive, that the cherry-tree, mentioned in the second experiment, the trunk of which had been circumcised below all its branches, was, at the time, the largest of half a dozen of the same kind, which were planted at the same time, and is not so at present. I am sorry I cannot be so circumstantial in this particular as I endeavoured to be in others.

KEANE FITZGERALD.

Poland-street, Jan. 19, 1761.

*The Use of Furze in fencing the Banks of Rivers: In a Letter to the late Dr. Stephen Hales; and by him communicated to the Royal Society.*

Rev. Sir,

I HAD occasion to inform you before, that on observing a little sand placed in the midst of a river, where the stream was pretty rapid, I enquired into the cause, and found a furze bush lodged there, which had detained the sand, in spite of the current. It was easily concluded from hence, that furze might be profitably used in fencing the banks of rivers, at a very cheap rate, and thereby preventing many acres of rich soil from being changed into barren gravel. Several years after, I prevailed on some gentlemen of my acquaintance to try the experiment; which was so cheaply done, and followed with such remarkable success, that numbers soon followed their example; so that it is now almost universally practised here; and, hitherto, Nov. 1762.

has never been once known to fail in answering the design. In purchasing the scheme, I found, upon trial, that locks and dam-heads might be raised, at one tenth of the ordinary expence, by the help of furze, as a very thin perpendicular wall of stone and lime, or one of deal boards, two inches thick, is the principal part of the expence. Close to this wall, on the other side, is a mound of furze intermixed with gravel, and along the top of the wall a strong three [beam] equal with the highest part of the mound. It is plain, this wall cannot be hurt by the weight of the water, or force of the current, as it is defended by the contiguous mound, which is six or seven yards broad; nor can the pressure of the mud and gravel make it give way, as their weight is suspended by the interweavings of the furze: if, therefore, the tree on the top of the wall can be made to keep its place, the whole is firm.

It is well known, that they make their sea-dykes in Holland with faggots of any sort of brush-wood; and it must appear to any one, who examines the net-work formed by the crossings of the branches and prickles of furze, that it is far more effectual for this purpose, both as it detains the collected earth, and is far more cheaply procured than faggots. I hope it will be easily observed, from what has been said of locks and dam-heads, that a great deal of expensive stone-work in building harbours may be avoided by the help of furze mounds.

Haddington, Dec. 13, 1760. DAVID WARR.

*An Account of a Production of Nature at Dunbar in Scotland; like that of the Giants Causeway in Ireland: By Dr. Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, F. R. S.*

THE passage into the harbour of Dunbar is very narrow, between two rocks: one of them is the east side of the harbour; the other is a promontory, stretching out about a hundred yards to the north, and is about 20 yards wide, leaving the sea on each side of it, when the tides in. This head is a most extraordinary natural curiosity: it is of a red stone, which is not a lime-stone, but appears rather like a very hard free-stone. It looks on both sides like the Giants Causeway in Ireland: the stones on the west side are from a foot to two feet over; on the east side they are larger, from two feet to four feet. I observed



observed the pillars from three to eight  
feet; but only one or two of the first  
and last: They may be said to be in  
joints, but are strongly cemented together  
by a red and white sparry substance,  
which is formed in laminae round the  
pillars, and between the joints, two or  
three inches in thickness. The intersti-  
ces between the large pillars, which are  
but few, are filled with small pillars,  
without joints. The pillars consist of  
horizontal laminae; the joints are not con-  
cave and convex when separated, but un-  
even and irregular; they lie sloping from  
east to west: on the west side, towards  
the end, the pillars become very large  
and confused, as I saw them to the east  
of the Giants Causeway, and in the island  
of Mull; except that these are divided by  
such a sparry substance into a great num-  
ber of small figures, which seem to go  
down thro' them. There are spots and  
veins of a whitish stone in the pillars.  
There is no sign of any thing of this kind  
in any of the rocks near, that I could  
observe, or hear of.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR, I beg you will give the following a  
place in your next.

I am a young man in the prime of  
life, but for some years past have been  
subject, at different times, to spit blood  
mixed with congealed phlegm. I have had  
advice, and taken several prescriptions,  
but, upon the whole, find my disorder  
rather increases, which, I am afraid,  
will terminate in a lingering consump-  
tion—worse than immediate death. If  
any of the gentlemen concerned in phy-  
sick, on reading this, will be so kind to  
give me their advice by the same chan-  
nel as this, the favour will be gratefully  
acknowledged by theirs, and, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
O. 26. 1762. A. B.

By Bonnell Thornton, Esq.

“*Quid habet in multis vivis, ac in cat?*” said  
a gentleman the other day in com-  
pany, speaking of his friend, who had run  
through a perpetual course of riot and debauch-  
ery, and had just recovered from a violent fe-  
ver, occasioned by his intemperance. The  
thought struck me, that too many, indeed,  
seem to be as regardless of their present exis-  
tence, as if they imagined they could live  
more than once. I pursued the thought still

further, and concluded, that the greatest part  
of mankind, were they even possessed of as  
many lives (we will say) as a cat, would be  
indifferent to them all; at least, they would  
wantonly throw away the eight, however  
careful and studious some of them might be  
to preserve the last.

Suppose a man then to have as many lives  
as a cat: let us see what glorious use he  
would make of this extraordinary privilege.  
Must it not be a great incitement to him to  
hazard them repeatedly upon honourable and  
virtuous occasions? I grant it; and it must  
likewise be granted to me, that they would  
equally be lavished away upon trivial, disho-  
nourable, and wicked occasions.

Alexander, had he had nine times as  
many lives to lose, would have risked every jot of  
them, to conquer as many worlds. Let me  
ask, whether the king of Prussia, or the mar-  
quis of Granby, would not as cheerfully run  
the same hazard? But would — and —  
(O that Englishmen could not fill the blanks  
up!) have done the same? Perhaps they  
might have ventured some portion of their  
precious lives; perhaps they might have  
poured out some part of the rapid stream  
drop by drop, still careful of the last drop;  
they, perhaps, like the miser, who plays for  
gain, might have been tempted to stake a  
little of their fortune, but could never have  
been prevailed on, like the bold and generous  
gamester, to throw for the whole. They, a  
fine, would scarcely have set (to borrow an  
expression of Shakespear) “even one of  
their nine lives on the hazard of the die.”

On the other side, let us take a view of  
these brethren of the blade, to whom the  
one life, which is sparingly bestowed on us  
mortals, seems scarce worth the having. I  
suppose it to appear so to them, from their  
readiness to resign it themselves, or to take  
it away from others, upon any occasion; or  
if you will (in the Hibernian phrase) upon  
no occasion at all. One instance shall serve  
for all. Suppose there are eighteen lives be-  
tween us. I tread upon your toe. Satis-  
faction is demanded, and is honourably given  
by your firing at my brains, which are mist.  
We have lives enough to spare; and we  
have a pole left for me to pull: I thank it  
— In consequence, I fire at your brains, and  
can't hit them. What then is to be done?  
Why nothing is to be done. Only you are  
to kick me, that's all. I turn about, draw  
my sword, and, like men of honour, we  
must each of us lose one of our nine lives  
before we part friends. I am, indeed, ter-  
rified, that the punctilio of nice honour  
would induce the professors of it to ask the  
gentleman-like question, before the en-  
agement. Pray, fir, how many lives have you  
to lose? and there is no doubt, upon a  
parity, but that the seconds would make the  
principals should be so far upon ac-  
count, that the longest-to-be liver should be







without having made a proper use of the first. This reflection was so strongly impressed upon my mind, that I am able to employ the succeeding morning in setting down the particulars of a dream occasioned by it.

I imagined, that every one was indulged with a privilege after death of having his existence renewed; but with this restriction, that he could prove that he had not forfeited his former life by not setting a proper value on it. I accordingly conceived myself in a sort of court of claims; where a number of us were brought by death, in order to be examined about our pretensions to be revived. The sight of the crowd struck me with horror. Some appeared to be covered with blains and blotches; some quite emaciated; and some with bloated carcases. One bore the marks of a tight knot under the left ear; another had his skull shattered to pieces; and another had a great gash in his side. Milton's description of a lazar-house, falls far short of what I then thought I saw.

Truth and justice were the examiners: and the candidates for a new life underwent a strict scrutiny. The first, that I observed was called before them, stood up with a bold air, and claimed a new existence, on account of his having died for his country. The plea was not approved of; for a common soldier who had fallen in the same battle, deposed, that he himself shot him in an engagement, where the enemy was inferior, at the instant that this commander had ordered a retreat. The soldier was directly reinstated into life.

A jolly personage was next examined; and he pretended, that he was accidentally choaked by a turtle fin; though the news papers had falsely attributed his death to an apoplectic fit. It being proved upon him, that he had dined the day before, and eat heartily upon turbot and venison, and that he had drank plentifully of old hock and claret, the court decreed, that he died of a surfeit, and refused to indulge him in any more good living.

A mere skeleton crawled up next, and declared that he only wished to be made alive again for the service of the fair sex. From his examination it was manifest, that he had spent his life in and about Covent Garden. He was adjudged upon his own plea, unfit to exist again.

The next was an old decrepit figure, seemingly worn down with age and cares. His suit for the renewal of his life was, in compassion to him, rejected; because it plainly appeared, that he had already dragged out a most miserable one, and had actually died of want in the midst of abundance. His son put in a petition for re-existence at the same time; setting forth, that he was reduced, by the mean spirit of his father, to die an untimely death at Tyburn. The compassion of the court, in not suffering him to live again, was also extended to the young gentleman, on account of

his tender years; there being little doubt, but that he would come to the same untimely end, let his lives be renewed ever so often.

A blust fellow, not less than six feet high, next insisted upon being restored to life. Another of the same make, and for the same reason insisted upon the like. They had each of them, in the honourable way, put each other to death. It was determined, upon hearing both parties separately, that neither of them should run the risk of being put to death again, as neither of them would allow, that the other deserved to live.

An horrid spectacle next presented itself. He most earnestly requested to enjoy again that being, which he confessed he had rashly and desperately got rid of. His request was not granted; because it was certain, that the same would be repeated, upon the slightest occasion. I observed, in imagination, even some ladies of quality, who wished to have their beauty renewed together with their lives. Most of them had died of public places, where they went for the recovery of their health.

My dream was put an end to all of a sudden, by being myself summoned up, to give a reason, why I should be glad to exist again. I pleaded guilty; and I awaked upon sentence being pronounced, that I should starve again, as an author.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
Copy of a Letter from the Marshal Count de La Lippe to the Earl of Egremont, dated Madrid, Oct. 10, 1762.

THE enemy having moved the bulk of their army to Castel Branco, we kept the pass of the Alvaro still occupied by a detachment of Portuguese troops under the Count St. Jago, consisting of four battalions, six companies of grenadiers, and a regiment of cavalry. Brigadier General Burgoyne advanced to occupy the southern banks of the Tagus, over-against Villa Velha, where the great road from Castel Branco crosses the river into Alentejo. The enemy on the 1st day of this month made several movements towards both these advanced corps, placing the count de Maceda, with 6000 men, over-against the corps of count St. Jago, attacking upon his right the old Moorish castle of Villa Velha, and upon his left a small post commanded by a major at the defile of St. Simon. Brigadier Burgoyne supporting the Villa Velha castle across the water, the enemy was obliged to employ several days, before they could get possession of it; but they made themselves masters of the passages of the mountain, two days before the taking of the castle. They met with very little resistance at St. Simon; and the corps of count St. Jago being, in that situation of things, in the utmost danger of being attacked by very superior forces in front and rear, I thought it necessary for lord Loudon to march with the four battalions, at that time



the entrenchment near the Portuguese army, in order to protect the retreat of count St. Jago, whose post it was not proper, for several reasons, to support with all our forces. Lord Loudoun advanced with the greatest expedition, and after the outposts of count St. Jago were withdrawn, and the works levelled, which had been thrown up for the defence of the pass, and might now have been employed against us, lord Loudoun, with the four British regiments, six companies of Portuguese grenadiers, 30 of Burgoyne's dragoons, and about as many Portuguese cavalry, remained upon the heights of Astallardes, till the Portuguese infantry had filed off by the road of Sobrira Formosa. The enemy attacked the rear with several battalions; but lord Loudoun's presence, the activity of major M'Bean, who cannonaded the enemy very briskly, and the admirable countenance of the British troops, who finding the enemy pressed hard, faced about, and marched up to them with great vivacity and good order, obliged the most forward of their battalions to retire in a manner not unlike a flight, and the whole column of ours continued the march unmolested, and without any loss, towards Cardigas. The enemy, on account of these motions upon their right, having weakened the corps they still had near Villa Velha, brigadier Burgoyne thought the opportunity favourable to attempt an attack against the troops and artillery they had left. He therefore ordered a detachment composed of 100 British grenadiers, 200 of Geni Crauford's regiment, and 50 light dragoons, led by the gallant lieutenant colonel Lee, to ford the Tagus in the night of the 5th instant, and surprize the camp of cavalry near Villa Velha. The enemy were entirely routed there, a great many killed, amongst whom there is a brigadier, a number of prisoners, and 260 artillery mules killed or taken; six pieces of cannon spiked, and some stores and provisions burnt or destroyed. So brilliant a stroke speaks for itself; and there is no necessity to lengthen this letter with the well deserved applause due again in this affair to brigadier general Burgoyne, as well as to colonel Lee, and the British troops. I shall only conclude with doing my duty upon this occasion, in acquainting your lordship with the illustrious behaviour of the troops, and recommending those, under whose command they have acquired so much glory, to your lordship's protection with his majesty I am, &c.

*The reigning count of Schaumbourg Lippe.*

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to the Earl of Egremont, dated Macao, Oct. 9, 1762.*

Marshal count de Lippe having some time ago posted the count de St. Jago with four Portuguese battalions in the post of Alentejo, which in this country is esteemed impregnable, notwithstanding it was formerly

surprised; upon the approach of the enemy, the marshal thought proper to visit this post himself, and found that it might be turned upon both flanks, and that the four battalions did not amount to more than about one thousand men.

Finding things in this situation, he wrote to me to desire I would march with all possible dispatch, by the shortest road, and without baggage, to Sobrira Formosa, with the four English battalions, and that I should order the cannon round, by the best way that could be found for them. Upon which, I set out immediately, by the shortest road, through the mountains, and arrived at Sobrira Formosa on the 1st instant, at eight that night.

Next morning we encamped on the rear of the count de St. Jago's corps, where major M'Bean joined us with four of the regimental field pieces, having used the greatest diligence in his march.

Upon the marshal's having received information, that the enemy had turned this little corps upon both flanks, he took the resolution to draw back; and he did so the more readily, as by this means he might bring the war into this barren mountainous country, where the enemy cannot avail themselves so much of their great superiority, nor of their numerous cavalry, as in the more open and fertile country of Alentejo.

As soon as the enemy perceived our intention of drawing back, they pushed a corps over the river Alveito, to harass our rear guard, which was composed of the four English regiments, six companies of Portuguese grenadiers, a few of our light dragoons, and a regiment of Portuguese cavalry, with the four British field pieces; which rear guard was of course under my command.

We marched off the ground at four in the afternoon. In marching over the plain to descend the hill towards Sobrira Formosa, the countenance of the troops was such, that the enemy did not choose to advance until we had marched through a very long and difficult road, leading down the mountain, and were formed, after crossing the river at the bottom. They fired upon us from the top of the hill we had left, with musquetry, not having been able to bring up any cannon: but upon my ordering one of the guns to be brought up, which major M'Bean conducted so effectually, that hardly any shot was fired that did not take place amongst the enemy, they thought proper to retire: we had no man killed or wounded upon this occasion. The country people report, that they have buried 40 of the enemy.

I cannot omit mentioning to your lordship, that the Portuguese grenadiers shewed upon this occasion, not only a very good countenance, but the utmost readiness and alertness in forming upon all the different occasions, where



where it was necessary. The only reason I can say nothing of the cavalry is, because I had no occasion to employ any of them, but the few light dragoons.

I take the liberty also of mentioning to your Lordship, Major M. Belin of the artillery, as an officer whose zeal and ability, upon this, and every other occasion, fully entitle him to the warmest recommendations I can possibly give him.

We are informed that the enemy give out, as an excuse for not pressing us more, that the whole British and Portuguese troops were there, otherwise we could not have fallen back in that manner without loss; but indeed our success in this point is entirely owing to the great vigilance and military skill of the marshal count de Lippe, who commanded the whole, and remained with us in the rear, till the enemy had given over their attempt. By all I can learn, the enemy have advanced their grenadiers and miquelets, with some cavalry, about two miles on this side the camp I occupied at Alveito, facing Sobrira Formosa.

I have just received the following account from brigadier Burgoyne, of a very gallant action that has been performed by a detachment from the corps under his command.

*Colonel Burgoyne's Account of the Attack of the*

ON the 4th in the afternoon I perceived the enemy, who had marched that morning by the night, had left his pieces of artillery, with a detachment of cavalry, and some picquets of infantry, encamped upon two small separate eminences in the plain of Villa Velha.

At this time I had an opportunity of reconnoitring all the avenues to his camp, and found he had no out posts, except a small grand guard of cavalry, and a small picquet of infantry, both in the front looking towards my camp; that there was no support upon his flanks, nearer than the village of Villa Velha, which was a mile and a half, nor in the rear nearer than the great camp of Castel Branco.

Upon these observations, I determined to attempt a surprise, by marching a detachment round the enemy's camp, by a path I had discovered over the mountains, to a difficult but practicable ford, about a league up the river.

I accordingly put the detachment in march as soon as I returned to camp; but so much time had been necessarily employed in examining the ford, and in passing the defiles of the mountains, that Colonel Lee, who commanded it, found he could not reach his destination before day-light, and very prudently retired to camp.

On the 5th observing there was no change in the enemy's disposition, I sent off an hun-

dred grenadiers, by ten and twenty at a time to prevent their being taken notice of by the enemy's posts, which overlooked my camp, and fixed the rendezvous at the head of the ravine, which was two miles on the road to the mountains, and where I had already left the Royal Volunteers, which I designed for the attack, and 200 cavalry, of which 50 were dragoons of my regiment, and the rest St. Payo's horse.

Colonel Lee, upon joining the detachment, finding that the horses of St. Payo's regiment were not in a condition fit for a shock, dismounted the men, and appropriated the horses to carry over fifty of the Royal Volunteers, whom he proposed to push expeditiously forward to occupy a very essential post.

As soon as it was dark enough to avoid discovery, the detachment marched. I accompanied it to the ford, which was the point I was most in pain about, and by lightening the foot of their ammunition and accoutrements, which I made the cavalry carry over, I had the satisfaction to see the whole pass without any accident. I could not mount any of the foot behind the horsemen, the bottom being so very uneven in some places, that it would have been very dangerous to have overloaded the horses, or to have constrained the horsemen in the management of them.

My instructions to Col. Lee were, to gain the rear of the enemy, without discovery, if possible; and if he succeeded, and the enemy fled towards Villa Velha mountain, to pursue as far as the little village on the water-side, where his magazines were established; the burning of which, I conceived, would not only greatly add to the utility of the enterprise, but the possession of the village would effectually cover the party destined to spike the cannon, and bring off the mules, and secure his retreat across the ford nearest to my camp. I left it to the colonel's discretion to attack the several eminences at once, or one after another, as he should find the ground and time best to answer.

As soon as I returned to camp, I pointed all my cannon against the hill above the village which Col. Lee was to possess, and against the hill of the castle. I at the same time ordered the officer who commanded at the ford upon the left, to make all possible show of passing the ford, and attacking the castle, as soon as he should hear any firing upon the right.

This point, I imagined, would not only prevent the enemy from sending any succour from the castle, but might possibly engage the officer, who commanded there, even to withdraw all the force there was upon the side of the magazines.

About two in the morning I had the satisfaction to find, by the confused cries of the enemy, that Colonel Lee was in their camp, and a few minutes after, I perceived,



irregular and mistaking fire, that he was taking them towards their magazines, and that they were flying in confusion. I immediately began a firing from all my cannon, which I kept up incessantly, till one of the officers called to me across the river, and informed me that the village of the magazines, and every other point was captured.

Four cannon were spiked at the encampment; two had been removed; the magazines were burned; and the trophies brought off were about 60 artillery mules, some horses, a captain and two subalterns of horse, a subaltern of artillery, and a serjeant and 14 private men, with a considerable quantity of valuable baggage.

Colonel Lee's report of the action is, that he got into the enemy's encampment without being perceived; but as some scattered and confused firing immediately began, it was impossible to prevent a considerable slaughter of the enemy in their tents.

The grenadiers and Royal Volunteers attacked and pursued upon a brisk run, with fixed bayonets, without firing a shot. A body of horse was the only part of the enemy that collected and made a stand. Lieut. Maitland, at the head of the dragoons of my regiment charged and routed them with very considerable slaughter.

Most of the Spanish officers, who exerted themselves to rally their troops, fell, among these was a brigadier general.

After the retreat of the detachment, it was discovered by the prisoners, that the two guns which had been that night removed from the plain, were placed on a battery above the village, and had been designed to play the next morning. Capt. Brown, of the grenadiers, spiked the first, and destroyed those guns without opposition.

Some hours after day-light, finding the enemy was retired to the castle, and all the rest of the mountain abandoned, I detached 200 men and 30 men cross the river in the boat, to search for one of my pieces of cannon, which had been sent over the river before the taking of the castle, which I was told the enemy had not sent up the hill. The French engineer had reported it spiked, but it had not been seen it done. I much doubted.

The officer found it unspiked, and brought it off with its carriage and all appurtenances, in the sight of the castle, and at least 3000 of the enemy, who were marching from the camp of Castel Branco, and had reached the mountain before the boat got on, without being able to intercept it.

The loss in the whole affair was a corporal in my regiment killed, and two men of the same regiment wounded; four horses killed, and six wounded. Many of the men had their helmets cut through, but without damage to themselves. Ten barrels of St. Paye's re-

giment failed through fatigue, and were not able to cross the ford.

On the part of the infantry six of the Royal Volunteers wounded, and one grenadier missing.

Feb. 13. The Spanish army now under the command of the Conde de Aranda, after the surrender of Almeida, left a garrison at that place and Castel Rodrigo, and took their rout by Alfayates to Castel Branco.

This motion obliged the marshal count de la Lippe to abandon his strong camp at Ponce de Murcella in the Beira, and to return into the Estremadura. His excellency arrived at Abrantes the 15th of Sept. and about the same time Lord Loudoun, with the troops under his command, came to their camp at Sargol, a few leagues from thence.

Great part of the enemy's army, camping at Castel Branco, the marshal count de la Lippe, in order to prevent their forcing a passage through the mountains in their front, or crossing the river Tagus at Villa Velha, ordered the count de St. Jago, with his corps, to the strong pals of Alvito, placed a considerable detachment at Perdigal, and on his right at Villa Velha, a Portuguese captain with 100 men; and on the opposite side of the river brigadier Burgoyne, with part of his own regiment, that of the Royal Volunteers, and the English Grenadiers, encamped, between Nisa and the river Tagus, to obstruct the passage of the enemy.

Lord Loudoun, with four British battalions, marched the 20th past from Abrantes to Macao, and on the 16th instant from Macao to Sobria Formosa, the enemy having made a motion to attempt that pass, but when the English regiments came up, the Spaniards thought proper to retire. The marshal having found it difficult to defend the mountains of Alvito, has since collected his forces at Macao.

Reduction of Schweidnitz. (See our last p. 565.)

Bellaw. On H. E. prisoners from Schweidnitz Oct. 17. I have been brought in with 10 different convicts. They amount, in all, to between six and seven thousand men, besides the sick and wounded, who could not be transported, and are said to be about twenty hundred. Among the prisoners are 130 officers, one lieutenant general, and two major generals. There were killed of the garrison, during the siege, near thirteen hundred men, so that their whole number may be fairly reckoned to have been ten thousand, besides 150 dragoons and Hussars.

The loss of the besiegers is not known here with certainty; but is reckoned at about three thousand killed and wounded.

The following is the Capitulation granted to the Garrison by his Prussian Majesty.

Points of Capitulation granted to the Imperial Royal Garrison of Schweidnitz.

The



*The Garrison demands to capitulate on the following conditions:*

**Art. I.** The garrison shall go out of the place with drums beating, and all the honours of war; shall lay down their arms, and render themselves prisoners of war. The officers to keep their swords, and the warrant officers their sabres.—Granted.

**II.** The garrison, and those belonging to it, shall keep their equipages, and every thing belonging to them in property.—Granted.

**III.** The garrison shall be distributed by battalions, as they are now formed, in Silesia. The officers to remain with their detachments.—The places of detention shall be assigned both to the officers and private men.

**IV.** The soldiers shall not be lodged in the castles, but in convenient quarters, where, besides the ordinary allowance, wood and straw shall be delivered to them, and necessary clothing, upon the officers' receipts.—The allowance to the prisoners rests as has been regulated by the castle.

**V.** His Prussian majesty is desired, in case of exchange, to give the preference to the officers and private men of this garrison.—Granted.

**VI.** The commandant shall be permitted to send two officers of his own choice to his excellency field-marshal count Daun, and even to Vienna, to solicit this exchange; and he shall be at liberty to send a copy of this capitulation.—Refused. All this may be facilitated by letters; but it is granted, that he may send an officer with the capitulation.

**VII.** His Prussian majesty is prayed to grant a pardon to all the deserters from his army, who may be found in the place; but those in the imperial royal service, who, during their being prisoners of war, have entered into the Prussian service, shall not be looked upon as deserters, and shall remain in prison till they are ransomed.—The deserters shall be retaken, and remitted to the regiments in which they were before: It shall depend on the king's clemency to punish them or not.

**VIII.** Relays of horses shall be given to the officers both for themselves and their equipages, gratis, to the place of their destination, and they shall be permitted to send back to the dominions of her imperial royal majesty, their horses, equipages, and domesticks, or to send for them from thence; to which end the necessary passports and escorts shall be given to them; but those equipages shall not be visited. Moreover, relays of horses shall be given them gratis in this case also.—Granted for their persons, and for whatever they shall take with them to the place of their destination: but whatever they shall send or fetch, shall be at their own charges.

**IX.** Whatever belongs to the commandant of war and provisions, the physicians, the

peons, clerks of the fortifications and artillery, shall not be reputed prisoners of war, but they shall be permitted to return with their effects and books of accounts, into her imperial majesty's dominions.—The physicians and surgeons are not accounted prisoners of war. All the others shall be released, but shall be reputed prisoners of war, and shall give their acknowledgment as such, till such time as they are made good to us.

**X.** It shall be in like manner permitted to all the sutlers, tradesmen, and all who have followed the garrison hither, to return into the said dominions of her imperial royal majesty, with all their effects and commodities.—Granted.

**XI.** All possible care shall be taken of the sick and wounded of the garrison; for which purpose the officers, physicians, surgeons, and necessary nurses, shall be permitted to remain with them. The maimed shall be free, and shall have liberty to return, after they are perfectly healed, into the dominions of her imperial royal majesty, in order to receive the assistance necessary to their condition.—The former is granted; the latter is limited; they may return after their recovery, but it may be partly made good on the exchange.

**XII.** The officers shall be permitted, on the demand of the commandant, to go to attend their affairs, and their health, either in the hereditary dominions, or elsewhere.—This will depend on a special permission of his majesty.

**XIII.** The debts of the military chest, contracted with the inhabitants, shall be liquidated, in order to be made good afterwards to her imperial royal majesty.—Agreed; but the officers shall be obliged also to liquidate their debts, or to give sufficient security.

**XIV.** The town, the magistracy, the burghers, convents, and churches, shall be preserved in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges, immunities, and free exercise of their religion.—That goes of course.

**XV.** As soon as the present capitulation is signed, hostages shall be given, and all hostilities shall cease, and the fort of Jauerneck, Fleche, and the barrier of Sengow, shall be delivered to the troops of his Prussian majesty.—Agreed.

**XVI.** As soon as the relays shall be all ready and four and twenty hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the garrison shall march out, as demanded above by the article, to be removed to the places intended; but it shall not be allowed, until the evacuation, to the troops of his Prussian majesty to enter either into the town, or the other posts occupied by the garrison, excepting only the commissaries and others who shall be appointed to take care of the arsenal, the magazines and the provisions, and those who shall come to receive the



made by the garrison during the siege, and that, in order to avoid the disorders that might arise between the troops of the two powers.—Agreed; but the garrison shall march out at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

XVII. If it should happen that difficulties should arise in the execution of the present inoculation, they shall be decided in favour of the garrison. That shall be according to the exigence of the case.

Addition.

It is not possible to go out to-morrow morning by eight o'clock; and the garrison shall not go out till the next day at the same hour.

Oct 9, 1762.

Teichenau.

Signed

Taengien,

François Comte de Guasco,

SCHEME for INOCULATING the POOR. BY THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT the strength, riches, and prosperity of every state, greatly depend on the number of its inhabitants; is a maxim universally adopted by the ablest politicians, in every age of the world. The wisest and best of them, among the ancients and moderns, have been advocates for the truth of this observation. The discerning and humane legislators of Great-Britain appear, by their writings, their conduct in parliament, and their private conversation, to be fully convinced, that the security, and permanent felicity of our community, consist in, and result from, the number of those hands, which are most usefully employed, in cultivating our lands; improving our manufactures, and extending our trade and commerce. If this is not their opinion, why should they, from time to time, encourage foreigners to quit their native countries, to break off at once their former connections and acquaintance, to leave their relations and friends, and settle among us? I am a stranger myself; neither do I know that any of my relations, or ancestors, were so. But out of a regard to truth I must acknowledge, that the present wealth, grandeur, and prosperity of this kingdom, are, in great measure, owing to the naturalization of those, which has, for ages past, been more than encouraged. By introducing foreigners among us, and giving them the freedom and privileges of our country, we have been rendered populous and flourishing: our landed estates have been improved; new branches of trade have been introduced and established, in almost every part of the kingdom; and our domestic foreign commerce in general has increased to a remarkably extensive, thriving, and prosperous.—On the other hand, our

neighbours have, by their means, been deprived of some of their best and most useful hands; their countries are but thinly inhabited, in comparison of what they have been, and might be; agriculture, that fruitful and natural source of riches and security to a nation, has been neglected among them; their trade in general has been declining; and, if any profitable manufactures have been entirely lost. But I shall not enlarge on a subject, which has been often handled, well explained, and clearly proved, by some of the ablest hands.

As the number of inhabitants are of such great advantage to every public community of men, we may then safely conclude, that every scheme that is calculated, and has a tendency, tho' the most remote, to preserve the health, and prolong the lives of our fellow-citizens, is attended with salutary and beneficial consequences to a nation, considered only in a political light. Every person that makes a discovery of this kind, proves an useful member of society, and is justly entitled to the thanks of all the members of it. The first discoverer of inoculation, then, has my most sincere acknowledgments. I likewise gratefully adore that good God, who hath, in the course of his wise and indulgent providence, been graciously pleased to point out such excellent means for preserving human kind; and to manifest his approbation of the practice, by the remarkable success, which for a series of years, it has been attended with, in almost every part of the kingdom.

The advantages of inoculation have been so clearly pointed out, and the objections against it, have been so unanswerably removed, by some able and experienced physicians, and a few worthy divines, that there are not many now to be found, who are violent in their opposition to it. By observing its great success, the prejudices of the generality of mankind are, I believe, happily worn off, and they begin to look upon it as a very safe and useful practice. It is becoming more and more common and fashionable, not only in large and populous cities, but likewise in country towns, villages and parishes; so that I have great hopes, that there will hardly be a single person to be met with in the kingdom, a few years hence, who will have any scruples about it. For my own part I have not: On the contrary, I am a warm advocate for inoculation; and sincerely wish it that success, which can be reasonably expected, from the use of these means, which God, all powerful and all good, seems to approve of, and recommend.

At present the rich and great are the only persons that can have their families inoculated. The expense is too great for the poor, to procure the benefit of this practice to their children. There are great many parents, I doubt not, who though their circumstances are low and distressed, yet have a tender regard and affectionate concern for their offspring. When they see the small pox spreading



ing in their neighbourhood, and proving very fatal to those that are infected in the natural way, but equally favourable to those that receive the disorder by inoculation, they must necessarily feel a great deal of pain and uneasiness, and have many anxious thoughts about the fate of their young ones. I have often commiserated their case, and pitied their condition. But as my fortune is inconsiderable, I am utterly incapable of affording them that relief and assistance I could wish. What then is to be done? Are they to perish for want of help? Shall they be exposed to the dangers and fatal consequences of a most loathsome disorder, in the most disadvantageous and alarming circumstances? Will no humane and able writer plead their cause? Will no public-spirited member of the house of commons appear for them, and procure an act in their favour? As so many lives have been lost in the present long and bloody war, and as there are now so many useful hands employed in the navy, the army, the militia, surely this is a seasonable opportunity for the legislature to interpose, and to make some effectual provision for supplying the nation with a greater number of labouring people.

In reflecting upon this subject, I have often thought of a variety of schemes; and at last I chalked out one, which seems to me to be well adapted, to relieve the distresses of the poor, and in a few years hence, to provide for the exigencies of the state. I mentioned it to a few friends, and it met with their approbation. I now communicate it to the public, and if it should, Sir, meet with your patronage, and the approbation and encouragement of a British parliament, I shall think my time and labour not ill bestowed.

My scheme is this:—That an act of parliament be obtained, requiring all the counties in Great-Britain to erect a sufficient number of small-pox hospitals in each county.—That the poor in every county be admitted into the said hospitals to be inoculated, on producing to the proper officers, a certificate signed at a vestry meeting, by the principal gentlemen of the respective parishes they belong to.—That none be recommended or admitted, but such as are in poor circumstances, and cannot afford the expence generally attending the practice.—That proper and necessary care be taken of such as are admitted into the said hospitals.—That the charges attending the said hospitals be defrayed by the whole county, and taken out of the county rate.—That none but gentlemen of character and property be chosen governors, &c.—That they shall serve without salaries.—And that every gentleman of fortune

I am sensible that gentlemen of great eminence, in some occasional disputes, have recommended the distress of the poor to the consideration of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy inhabitants of the nation, and pressed upon them to have those that live in their neighbourhood inoculated by voluntary contributions. But their good advice has been but little regarded. It has produced no considerable effect, and I despair of ever seeing inoculation becoming an universal practice, as long as the poor are, in this respect, left to depend wholly on the cold hand of charity.

shall have a right to examine the state of the said hospitals; to see that the charity is properly applied; and if any abuses or malpractices are discovered, to lay the same before his majesty's justices of the peace, at their general quarter sessions held for the said county.

No person that is actuated by the principles of humanity, pity, and compassion, will, I apprehend, have any objection to a proposal of this nature. Every benevolent mind will flatter myself, approve of a scheme, which seems likely to be attended with very beneficial effects. Instead of opposing it, I hope every wise and good man will contribute whatever lies in his power, to render it effectual, and of public utility.

The great benefits the nation would receive, by encouraging population, and making additions to the number of British subjects are so obvious, that it is unnecessary to be minute and particular in enumerating them. The want of hands to till the ground; to work our woollen and linen manufactures; to navigate our trading vessels; and, indeed, for every other branch of business, is severely felt, and universally acknowledged. The consequence of this has been, what might be naturally expected, a great advance in the price of our goods; so that rich and poor are under a necessity to purchase most things, at a very dear rate; which additional expence, our middling and common people, can but badly afford. This is a subject of general complaint.

[To be continued.]

#### Memorial of the Merchants of Liverpool.

To His Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c.

The memorial of the merchants of Liverpool trading to and in Africa and the West-Indies, whose names are hereto subscribed, Humbly sheweth,

THAT the West-Indian and African trade is by far the largest branch of the great and extensive commerce of this town.

That this is also the most beneficial commerce, not only to themselves, but to the whole kingdom, as the export is chiefly of the manufactures of this kingdom, British ships and seamen solely employed, and the returns made in the produce of the colonies belonging to Great-Britain.

Your memorialists further beg leave to represent to your lordship, that though they possessed this commerce in a very great and



enactive manner before the reduction of Guadalupe and its dependencies, yet the possession of that island has increased their trade beyond all comparison with its former state, in the demand of British manufactures for slaves, and for the produce of that island (at foreign markets) purchased with British manufactures.

And your memorialists have all possible reason to believe and be assured, that in succeeding years this demand will be prodigiously increased, and in this hope your memorialists conceive they are well grounded from the single circumstance of that island not being yet much more than half cultivated to reasonable, not to say possible, advantage.

That your memorialists, not presuming to trouble your lordship with a minute detail of their general export to Guadalupe, submit to your lordship's consideration the single article of the numbers and value of the negroes sold there by the merchants of this town only: this your lordship will perceive, by the annexed list, to form by itself alone a most extraordinary and interesting object in the national commerce.

But your memorialists must not omit representing to your lordship, that the export of British manufactures from this town, directly to Guadalupe, is of a prodigious value, and very little, if at all, inferior to their export to all other his majesty's leeward West-Indian islands.

Prompted by these considerations of particular and national advantage, your memorialists intreat your lordship to lay before his majesty their humble but earnest hopes, that the possession of Guadalupe, and its dependencies, so valuable at present, and so constantly and greatly increasing, may, if not incompatible with the general scheme of affairs, be deemed an object worthy of his majesty's attention in the negotiation of a peace.

Your memorialists have the greatest confidence to lay this their humble and dutiful request before his majesty, being impress with the deepest sense of his majesty's care and attention to the welfare of all his subjects, so apparent in every measure of his government.

Signed by 215 of the principal merchants. The list referred to in the above memorial, and annexed to it, contains an account of 41 ships, the cargoes of which amount to 12347 slaves, and were sold for 334608l. 11s. 2d. sterling. The memorial was not, we are informed, however, presented to the secretary of state.

*Attest of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonality of the City of Norwich.*

To the King's most excellent majesty,  
The humble address of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonality of the city of Norwich, in common-council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonality of the city of Norwich, in common-council assembled, vouchsafe to address your majesty with the warmest and most cordial congratulations upon the birth of a prince, and the recovery of our gracious queen; events alike propitious to your majesty's domestic happiness, and to the general wishes and welfare of your people.

It is natural for men who live under your majesty's auspicious reign, who feel and enjoy the blessings of it, to wish that those blessings, like an inheritance, may be entailed upon their children; and what less can be expected, from a prince so illustriously descended, to be brought up under your majesty's immediate eye, informed by your precepts, and animated by your example; than that he will, like his father, be the guardian of his people; and will secure that happiness to our posterity, which we derive from you.

It would ill become us to look forward, and foretell future blessings, if we were wanting in gratitude to God for the present and the past; or if we ceased to offer up our constant prayers for length of days to your majesty, and health to the royal infant.

These petitions granted, we have one only circumstance of public happiness to pray for, a peace firm and honourable; firm, as your majesty's unshaken virtues, and honourable as the victories of the British arms.

Given under our common seal, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

*From a very agreeable and instructive little Book, lately published, and intitled, A Description of Millenium Hall, &c. &c. we have selected the two following Passages; the first reciting the last Moments of a modern fine Lady who had lived a Life of Gaiety and Dissipation, the other well-marked Characters of a Miser and his spendthrift Heir.*

**W**HEN lady Mary was in her twentieth year, lady Shewness was seized with a lingering, but incurable disorder. It made little alteration in her mind. In this melancholy situation she applied to cards and company to keep up her spirits, as assiduously as she had done during her better health. She was incapable indeed of going so much abroad, but her acquaintances, who still found her house agreeable, applauded their charity in attending her at home. Cards even employed the morning, for fear any intermission of visitors should leave her a moment's time for reflection. In this manner she passed the short remainder of her life, without one thought of that which was to come. Her acquaintances, for I cannot call them as they did themselves, friends, were particularly careful



careful to avoid every subject that might remind her of death. At night she procured sleep by laudanum; and from the time she rose, she took care not to have leisure to think; even at meals she constantly engaged company, lest her niece's conversation should not prove sufficient to dissipate her thoughts. Every quack who proposed curing what was incurable was applied to; and she was buoyed up with successive hopes of approaching relief.

She grew, at last, so weak, that unable even to perform her part at the card-table, lady Mary was obliged to deal, hold her cards, and sort them for her, while she could just take them out one by one, and drop them on the table. Whist and quadrille became too laborious to her weakened intellects, but too supple their places, and continued her amusement to the last, as reason or memory were not necessary qualifications to play at it.

Her acquaintance she found, at length, begin to absent themselves, but she re-animated their charity, by making frequent entertainments for them, and was reduced to order genteel suppers to enliven the evening, when she herself was obliged to retire to her bed. Though it was for a considerable time doubtful whether she would live till morning, it was no damp to the spirits of any of the company from which she had withdrawn, except to lady Mary, who, with an aching heart, was obliged to preside every evening at the table, and to share their unfeeling mirth, till two or three o'clock in the morning.

This course of life continued, till one evening lady Sheerness was seized with a fainting fit at the card-table; and being carried to her bed, in half an hour departed to a world of which she had never thought, and for which she was totally unprepared.

"THE last inhabitant of this house we were informed was an old miser, whose passion for accumulating wealth, reduced him into almost as unfortunate a state as Midas, who, according to the fable, having obtained the long desired power of turning every thing he touched to gold, was starved by the immediate transmutation of all food into that metal, the instant it touched his lips. The late possessor of the house I am speaking of when he was about fifty years old, turned away every servant but an old woman, who if she was not honest, was at least too weak to be able to put any dishonesty in practice. When he was about threescore, she died, and he never could venture to let any one supply her place. He fortified every door and window with such bars of iron, that his house might have resisted the forcible attack of a whole army. Night and day growled before his inhospitable door a furious Dutch mastiff, whose natural ferocity was so increased by continual hunger, for his master fed him most sparingly, that no stranger could have entered the garden with impunity.

Every time this churlish beast barked, the

old gentleman, with terror and dismay in his countenance, and quaking limbs, ran to the only window he ever ventured to unbar, to see what danger threatened him; nor could the sight of a barefoot child, or a decrepid old woman, immediately dispel his fears. As timorous as Falstaff, his imagination first multiplied, and then clothed them in buckram; and his panic ceased not till they were out of view.

This wretched man upon the death of his only servant, agreed with an old woman to buy food for him, and bring it to the well defended door of his yard; where informing him of her arrival, by a signal agreed upon between them, he ventured out of his house to receive it from her, and dressed it himself; till worn out by anxiety of mind he grew too weak to perform that office, and ordered the woman to bring it ready prepared; this continued for a little time, till at last he appeared no more at his gate. After the old woman had knocked three days in vain, the neighbourhood began to think it necessary to take some measures thereupon; but not chusing to run the hazard of breaking open the house, they sent to the old gentleman's nephew, whose father had been suffered to languish in extreme poverty many years before his death; nor was the son in much better condition; but he had acquainted some of the neighbours with the place of his abode, in hopes of the event which now induced them to send for him.

As soon as he arrived, he prepared to force his way into the house, but it was found so impracticable, that at length they were obliged to untile part of the roof, from whence a person descended, and opened the door to those who did not chuse so dangerous an entrance, as that through which he had passed.

They found the old man dead on a great chest which contained his money, as if he had been desirous to take possession even in death.

His nephew was just of age, and having till then been exposed to all the evils of poverty, was almost distracted with joy at the sudden acquisition of a large fortune. He scarcely could be prevailed with to stay long enough in this house to pay the last duties to an uncle, who had no right to any thing more from him than just the decent ceremonies; and without giving himself time to look over his estate, hastened to London.

He hired a magnificent house in Grosvenor-Square; bespoke the most elegant equipage; bought the finest set of horses he could hear of, at double their real value; and launched into every expence the town afforded him. He soon became one of the most constant frequenters of White's; kept several running horses, distinguished himself at Newmarket, and had the honour of playing deeper, and betting with more spirit, than any other young



young man of his age. There was not an occurrence in his life about which he had not some wager depending. The wind could not change, or a shower fall, without his either losing or gaining by it. He had not a dog or cat in his house on whose life he had not bought or sold an annuity. By these ingenious methods, in one year, was circulated through the kingdom, the ready money which his uncle had been half his life starving himself and family to accumulate. The second year obliged him to mortgage great part of his land, and the third saw him reduced to sell a considerable portion of his estate, of which this house, and the land belonging to it made a part.

*A Specimen of Sir John Fielding's Universal Mentor, a Book we cannot help warmly recommending to our young Readers, and, which, criticism apart, seems well calculated to make them better and wiser, we have selected the following short Chapters.*

#### SINCERITY.

SINCERITY is an openness of heart; it is found in few; and that which we see commonly is not it, but a subtle dissimulation, to gain confidence. Sincerity does not so much good in the world, as its appearance does mischief. An aversion to falshood, is only an artificial way in some, to gain an esteem for their own assertions. It is not in the power of a weak man to be sincere. Infidelity ought to extinguish love: the least insincerity to us discredits the person that commits it, in our esteem, more than the greatest infidelity to any body else. The fondness we have of talking of ourselves, and of shewing our failings on the side we would have them seen, makes up a great part of our insincerity. Bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best cover to artifice. Sincerity, as it is the plainest, so it is the best rule for the conduct of our lives; it is the nearest way to success; it begets confidence, and establishes a man's reputation, and frees him from those fears and anxieties, which perplex the minds of the deceitful. The conveniencies of fraud are short, but the inconveniencies are lasting; for when a man is once detected in a lie, he will not be believed when he speaks the truth. A deceitful man is like one who builds on a bad foundation, for his structure is ever waiting props to support it; and by this means becomes more expensive.

#### LOWMINGS.

A LOWMONGER is one seized with a general inability, indolence, and weariness, and a certain impatience of the place he is in; with a desirousness of removing to another; he seems rather to suffer time to pass, than to spend it, and wishes wealth than lives. His maxims are these; first, as time destroys all things, to murder it without mercy; secondly, busi-

ness and books were made for knives and blockheads; thirdly, the devil is at home. Nothing is so great an inlet to misery and vice, as not to know how to spend our vacant hours: an idle life makes a man a prey to the woes of imagination, which never fail to grow up in unactive and unexercised minds. Those, who have no pleasure above sensual, can hardly be idle and innocent. Their diversions are all at the expence of some virtue, and when they step out of business they fall into vice; but he who has the means for his companions, can never be idle enough to be uneasy. A man should enlarge the sphere of his innocent pleasures, that he may return into them with safety, and find such satisfaction as a wise man need not blush at.

*The Wisdom of every civilized Nation has given the greatest Encouragement to Improvements in Husbandry and Agriculture, and is this Nation is not behind any one in the Cultivation of those Arts which constitute our most natural Strength and Riches; for the Benefit of our Country Readers, we shall, as Occasion serves, give them some Extracts from Mr. Mills's New and Complete System of Practical Husbandry, now publishing in weekly Numbers, a Work which, we make no doubt, will yield Pleasure and Instruction to the landed Gentleman and Farmer.*

IN treating of the manures proper for light and sandy soils, and after preferring Marle to all the rest, he proceeds as follows: "Marle is either grey, blue, brown, yellow, red, or mixed, and is known by its pure and uncompounded nature, besides which, it is distinguished by several other marks, such as, its breaking into little square bits, its falling easily to pieces, by the force of a blow, or upon being exposed to the sun or frost; its feeling fat and unctuous; and its looking, when dry, after having been exposed to the weather for some time, as if it was covered with a hoar-frost, or sprinkled with fine salt. Even when mixed with the land intended to be manured by it, the whole surface of the soil will have that whitish appearance. But the most unerring way to judge of marle, and to know it from any other substance that may resemble it, is, to break a piece as big as a large nutmeg, and when it is quite dry drop it into a glass of clear water, where, if it be the right sort, it will soon dissolve into a soft and almost impalpable pap, shooting up many sparkles to the surface of the water. Some marles effervesce but little with acids: but they should always be put to that trial; because the more they effervesce, the more valuable they are as manures. In hot weather, good marle will crack with the heat of the sun, like lime; especially if any rain follows a hot day.

The farmers in Staffordshire reckon the soft blue marle, which is most commonly found under



under clay, or low black ground, at the depth of seven or eight feet, the best for arable land, and the grey sort the best for pasture. That which is of a brownish colour with blue veins in it, and little lumps of chalk or limestone, generally lying under stiff clays, and very hard to dig, is most esteemed in Cheshire. The marle which is usually found at the depth of about two feet, or a yard, on the sides of hills, and in wet boggy grounds which have a light sand in them, is very fat and close, and reckoned the strongest of all marles; for which reason it is particularly good for sandy lands. This is commonly called *peat-marle*, or *delving-marle*. The *paper-marle*, as it is sometimes called, frequently lies near coals, and flakes like leaves or pieces of brown paper, than which it is of a somewhat lighter colour. That which some writers call *clay-marle*, because it looks like clay, is very fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk stones. *Steel-marle* breaks of itself into square cubical bits. These two last kinds generally lie under sand or clay; sometimes about a yard deep under the former, but often much deeper under the latter.

Stone, *gate*, or *flag-marle*, which is a kind of soft stone, or rather slate, of a blueish colour, is generally allowed to be the best. It easily dissolves with frost or rain, is found near rivers and on the sides of hills, and is a very lasting manure. An ingenious gentleman, whom the writer of this work has the happiness to reckon among his most valuable friends, passing lately through Bedfordshire, observed that the people employed to mend the highways, were laying upon them a blueish kind of stone. Struck with the novelty of the appearance, he stooped, took up a lump, and soon found it to be this blue marle, which the ignorant peasants were using instead of real stone. The consequence was, that, when he returned the same way sometime after, a heavy shower having fallen, the whole road where this substance had been so injudiciously spread, was become a perfect quagmire.

Mr. Markham reckons four sorts of marle, in Suffolk; viz. grey, blue, yellow, and red. The blue is accounted the best, the yellow next, and then the grey. The red is the least durable. A great deal of marle in the North country runs much upon the loam; but that in Suffolk is more like fuller's earth, and therefore must certainly be the fattest.

Mr. Mortimer says, he saw a sample of marle from Derbyshire, which was very fat, though it contained so much sand, that, when wet, it could not be worked into a ball, or be made to hold together. This marle did very well upon clayey land, because it was of an opening quality.

In many parts of most countries in England, marle discovers itself to the most negligent eye, particularly on the sides of broken hills, or deep hollow roads. Many

rivers are bordered with a vast treasure, which is plundered by every flood. Boggy lands frequently cover it; and, in them, it seldom lies above three feet deep. It is sometimes lower under stiff clays and marshy level grounds. The lowest parts of most sandy lands abound with it, sometimes at the depth of three feet, and sometimes at seven, nine, or more. The depth of the marle itself can seldom be found, for when the upper crust of the earth is removed, all that can be seen or dug is marle, to so great a depth, that there are few, if any instances of a marle-pit's having been exhausted.

Nothing is more common than to find the ditches which inclose a field, dug so deep that they have penetrated six or seven inches into a bed of marle, without the farmer's taking any notice of it; though the extraordinary shooting and increase of the grass which is put forth by the marle thrown up on the sides of the bank, might, one would think, be a means of discovering it. Where the marle is thus accidentally disclosed, it not only turfs the sides and tops of the banks, and thereby secures them against all injuries of the weather, but makes the grass grow so long and thick, that when beaten down by winds, it hangs as if it thatched the earth which nourished it, and carries off the rain, without letting any great quantity penetrate through it.

Marle is very common in Ireland, where it seldom lies above a foot or two below the surface of the soil; luckily for that country, which is extremely boggy. But in France, though they have marle in many places, they are often obliged to dig for it very deep, particularly in the province of Artois, where it generally lies eighty or ninety feet under ground, in beds about five feet thick, at the bottom of which frequently is water, which breaks in upon the workmen. On account of the great depth of the marle pits there, extraordinary care is taken to set up marks, and rail them in, to prevent the fatal accidents which might otherwise happen. The same is, indeed done in England; but not so strictly as it ought to be.

Authors differ widely both as to the quantity and the manner of using almost all the manures they treat of; points which most, in a very great measure, depend on the quality of the soil, and the strength of the manure, of whatever kind it be, and in which experience will ever be the judicious farmer's surest guide. In manuring, it is particularly necessary to find the true proportion which the land requires, and better to err in laying on too little, than too much; because more may be added at pleasure; whereas, by over-doing it, the first year's crop often fails, because the body of the marle has not been sufficiently opened, and, in that case, it will sometimes be two or three years before the ground comes



to a proper temper. The best directions that can be given to the farmer in the application of this manure to light soils, is to lay on the quantity which will give the degree of cohesion wanted in those soils. A general rule cannot be laid down in this respect; because, the quantity of marle requisite to effect the desired end, must be different, in proportion to the degree of lightness of the soil.

Pliny speaks of marle as a species of improvement known to the Greeks, but more peculiar to Britain and Gaul. He calls it the fat of the earth, and compares it to the glands in the human body, which are lapped in a coat of fat. As this manure, so far as we can find, was not used, and probably not to be found, in Italy; it shews how attentive the Romans were to agriculture, wherever they carried their victorious arms; since, notwithstanding the continual alarms they lived in from the natives here and in Gaul, they found time to discover and perfect a means of improving land, particularly suited to the soil and climate, and of all others, the cheapest and most lasting.

Before I quit this subject, I must observe, with Dr. Home †, that a body very similar to marle in its appearance, but essentially different in its effects, is often found in the same bed with the best marle. It is of a darkish lead colour. Instead of fertilizing the earth, it renders even the best soils incapable of bearing any kind of vegetables for many years. I have seen, says that gentleman, the spots on which it was laid, entirely barren three years after, and have heard of its bad effects continuing in other places for a much longer time; nor is it certain when they will cease. A body, so very destructive to agriculture, deserves to be well characterized, in order to its being shunned; and should be thoroughly examined, that we may know whence proceeds this noxious quality, and how to cure it when it has taken place.

Marle takes a smooth polish from the instrument with which it is wrought. A piece of this taken up, when it has not been much exposed to the influence of the air, differs greatly in taste from marle. Instead of the smooth unctuous taste of the latter, it is acid, and remarkably astringent. It agrees with marle, in crumbling in water, but differs remarkably from it in not raising any effervescence with acids, nor in the least destroying their acidity. It turns the syrup of violets red; which shews that it contains an acid; whereas marle, like all absorbent earths, gives a green colour. The trying of marle with acids is therefore the more necessary, to guard against using this pernicious substance. It appears from experiments made by the doctor, that this pernicious substance consists of an earthy body like clay, about an eighth part of salt of steel, and a small proportion of the vitriolic acid; from whence he concludes, that good marle is the proper

cure where this noxious earth has been inadvertently used; because it corrects the acid, and decomposes the salt.

(See our Vol. for 1754, p. 726.)

Extract from the Life of Richard Nash, Esq. (See our last, p. 517.)

AFTER the writer has given an account of the improvements made at Bath by Mr. Nash's influence, and the manner of his exercising his authority of master of the ceremonies, he favours us with a detail of the usual way of spending a day at that place, which, to such of our readers as never visited it, may be very acceptable and amusing.

UPON a stranger's arrival at Bath he is welcomed by a peal of the abbey bells, and in the next place, by the voice and music of the city walt. For the civilities the ringers have generally a present made them of half a guinea, and the walt of half a crown, or more, in proportion to the person's fortune, generosity or ostentation. These customs, tho' disagreeable, are however generally liked, or they would not continue. The greatest incommodity attending them is the disturbance the bells must give the sick. But the pleasure of knowing the name of every family that comes to town recompenses the inconvenience. Invalids are fond of news, and upon the first sound of the bells, every body lends out to enquire for whom they ring.

After the family is thus welcomed to Bath, it is the custom for the master of it to go to the public places, and subscribe two guineas at the assembly-houses towards the balls and music in the pump-house, for which he is entitled to three tickets every ball night. His next subscription is a crown, half a guinea, or a guinea, according to his rank and quality, for the liberty of walking in the private walks belonging to Simpson's assembly-house; a crown or a half a guinea is also given to the booksellers, for which the gentleman is to have what books he pleases to read at his lodgings. And at the coffee-house another subscription is taken for pens, ink and paper for such letters as the subscriber shall write in it during his stay. The ladies too may subscribe to the booksellers, and to an house by the pump-room, for the advantage of reading the news, and for enjoying each other's conversation.

Things being thus adjusted, the amusements of the day are generally begun by bathing, which is no unpleasing method of passing away an hour, or so.

The baths are five in number. On the south-west side of the abbey church is the king's bath; which is an oblong square, the walls are full of niches, and at every corner are steps to descend into it: this bath is said to contain 417 tons and 50 gallons of water; and on its rising out of the ground over the springs, it is sometimes too hot to be endured

by



in these who visit there. A bathing to the king's bath there is another, called the queen's bath; there is a male temperate warm bath, borrowing its water from the other.

In the south-west part of the city are three other baths, viz. The hot bath, which is not much inferior in heat to the king's bath, and contains 12 tons of hot water, and 11 gallons of water. The Cross Bath, which contains 12 tons of hot water, and 21 gallons; and the Loper's Bath, which is not so much frequented as the rest.

The Cold Bath (according to the best observation) will fill in about nine hours, and a half; the Hot Bath in about eleven hours, and a half; and the Cross Bath in about the same time.

The hours for bathing are commonly between six and nine in the morning; and the baths are every morning supplied with fresh water, for when the people have done bathing, the sluices in each bath are pulled up, and the water is carried off by drains into the river Avon.

In the morning the lady is brought in a close chair, dressed in her bathing cloaths, to the bath; and, being in the water, the woman who attends, presents her with a little floating life-line, into which the lady puts an handkerchief, a snuff-box, and a nosegay. She then traverses the bath; if a novice with a guide, if otherwise by herself; and having amused herself thus while she thinks proper, calls for her chair, and returns to her lodgings.

The amusement of bathing is immediately succeeded by a general assembly of people at the pump-house, some for pleasure, and some to drink the hot water. Three glasses of three different times, is the usual portion for every drinker; and the intervals between every glass are enlivened by the harmony of a small band of music, as well as by the conversation of the gay, the witty, or the forward.

From the pump-house the ladies, from time to time, withdraw to a female coffee-house, and from thence return to their lodgings to breakfast. The gentlemen withdraw to their coffee-houses, to read the papers, or converse on the news of the day, with a freedom and ease not to be found in the metropolis.

People of fashion make public breakfast at the assembly-house, to which they invite their acquaintances, and then sometimes order private concerts, or when so disposed, attend lectures upon the arts and sciences, which are frequently taught there in a pretty superficial manner, so as not to raise the understanding, while they afford the imagination some amusement. The private concerts are performed in the ball-rooms, the tickets a crown each.

Concert breakfasts at the assembly-house, sometimes make also a part of the morning's amusement here, the expences of which are

defrayed by a subscription, among the persons of rank and fortune, who can perform are admitted into the orchestra, and find pleasure in joining with the performers.

Thus we have the tedious morning fairly over. When noon approaches, and church (if any please to go there) is done, some of the company appear upon the parade and other public walks, where they continue to chat and amuse each other, till they have formed parties for the play, cards, or dancing for the evening. Another part of the company divert themselves with reading in the book-feller's shop, or are generally seen taking the air and exercise, some on horseback, some in coaches. Some walk in the meadows round the town, winding along the side of the river Avon, and the neighbouring canal; while others are seen scaling some of those romantic precipices that overhang the city.

When the hour of dinner draws nigh, and the company is returned from their different recreations, the provisions are generally sent with the utmost elegance and plenty. Their mutton, butter, fish, and fowl, are all allowed to be excellent, and their cookery still exceeds their meat.

After dinner is over, and evening drawn on, the company meet a second time at the pump-house. From thence they retire to the walks, and from thence go to drink tea at the assembly-houses, and the rest of the evening are concluded either with balls, plays, or what else. A theatre was erected in the year 1725 by subscription, by people of the highest rank, who permitted their arms to be engraven on the inside of the house, as a public testimony of their liberality towards it. Every Tuesday and Friday evening is concluded with a public ball, the contributions to which are so numerous that the price of each ticket is trifling. Thus Bath yields a continued rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist, have it in their power to complete the day with employments suited to their inclinations.

(See BATH, in my GEN. INDEX.)

*Advertisement prefixed to the Bishop of Gloucester's new Treatise on the Doctrine of Grace.*

WHILE I was composing, says his Lordship, these sheets, to vindicate the honour of religion, it was given out, that I was working in defence of a late minister of state.

I have a master above, and I have no lower; I mean God and the King. To them my forces are bound.

The most sacred of all private ties, friendship and gratitude. The duties arising from each, though not altogether so extensive as the other, are subservient only to them.

With respect to the great minister here mentioned, his vindication, had he wanted, could come with proper dignity from no one but







he was preparing to meet it with the constancy of a Martyr. No such matter; he was preparing for his flight; but to hide his paltriness in a bravado, he gave public notice of his apostolical intention. On which the magistrates ordered that he should first find security to appear, when summoned to answer the charge brought against him; but by refusing, they published a placart to prevent his going out of the province. Things were now come to a crisis, and Mr. J. Welley, on the whole, thought it best to retreat without beat of drum, and to steal a march upon the enemy. I saw clearly, says he, the hour was come for leaving this place and as soon as evening prayer was over (for prayer must always make a part in his stratagems) about eight o'clock, the tide then serving, I shook off the dust of my feet; a very pleasant way truly of acting the apostle. But if he made the path easy for himself, he took care to make it doubly perplexed for his followers. He left, we see, his little flock, in the lurch to answer, as they could, for the crimes of their pastor; who ran away, like a coward, on the wings of prayer, and the tide. The good man, however, lets slip no occasion of revenge; for when he was got back to Europe, and even forced to beat it on the hoof as far as Herzhuth, in Germany, before he could get into a land of christians, he overtook on the road a large number of Switzers, men, women, and children, singing, dancing and making merry, being all going to make their fortunes in Georgia. "Looking upon them, says he, as being delivered into my hands by God, I plainly told them, what manner of place it was. If they now leap into the fire with open eyes, their blood is on their own head." It would be hard to guess how he came to look upon these Switzers "as delivered into his hands by God," unless he believed God was bound to revenge all his squabbles with the young wenches of his hands, which, by his journals, were not a few; and that, therefore, God prepared these Switzers for the instrument of his vengeance. He made a proper use of them; he opened their eyes; and in all likelihood, deprived a British colony of many useful hands.

#### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Home. A Courier is just arrived here from Nov. 5. Saxony, with the news of a complete victory obtained the 29th ult. near Freyberg, by prince Henry of Prussia, over the united armies of Austrians and Imperialists, under the command of the prince of Stolberg. In the absence of General Haddick, who was gone to Dresden. His royal highness attacked the enemy at day break, and the action lasted till two in the afternoon, when the enemy was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the field of battle, and the town of Freyberg, to the Prussians, who took besides seven, to 6000 prisoners, 30 cannon, and several co-

lours and standards. What made the circumstances of this battle, according to the account, so much the more glorious, were, that Prince Henry had with him a part only of his troops, the corps under general Haddick having only made some movements to facilitate the operations of his royal highness; and the reinforcement under the count de Newburg having gotten no further the day of the battle than the neighbourhood of GutsMuths.

St. James's, Nov. 11. This day arrived here Capt. Goydickens, sent express by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to his majesty, with the news of the surrender of Cassel to prince Ferdinand, on the 11th inst. upon the following articles of capitulation.

Art. I. The garrison shall go out with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted match, to be conducted by the nearest road to the king's army.—*Granted.* Thursday morning.

Art. II. The sick from the hospitals, with the effects thereto belonging, shall have free liberty to depart, and carriages or boats shall be furnished to them gratis for this evacuation, as the sick and wounded shall be in a condition to be transported to the king's army.—*Ans.* The hospitals may have free liberty to go out with their effects, but the carriages shall not be furnished gratis.

Art. III. The artillery, and all the effects, shall be transported to the king's army, by boats or carriages of the country, gratis.—*Ans.* No. In favour of the gallant defence I grant two pieces of cannon, 12 pounders, and one 4 pounder, for baron Diesbach, commandant of Cassel.

Art. IV. Covered waggons and boats shall be furnished to transport the equipages and agents, which shall not be visited.—*Ans.* *Granted.*

Art. V. The treasurer of the troops, the agent, victualler, and others, shall go out with their effects and papers without any impediment.—*Ans.* *Granted.*

Art. VI. The garrison shall be furnished with bread, provision, and forage, every one gratis, according to his rank, till their arrival at the king's army.—*Ans.* The garrison shall provide themselves with bread and forage, but shall pay for it on their march.

Art. VII. All the effects belonging to the king's officers and troops may be freely carried off with them, or sent after them.—*Ans.* *Granted.*

Art. VIII. When the capitulation shall be signed, leave shall be given to send an officer to the marshals to acquaint them with it.—*Ans.* *Granted.*

Art. IX. The garrison shall be escorted by a proper detachment.—*Ans.* *Granted.*

Art. X. The boatmen too, victuallers, and other subjects of the king, shall have liberty of going out with their effects, on paying the



debt they may have contracted in the city.

**Ans. Granted.**

As the head-quarters of Iringhausen.

Nov. 4. 1762.

Frederic Augustus, Duke of R. B. de Diet.

Brandenburg and Lunenburg.

**Capitulation for the Hospitals.**

Art. I. There shall be reserved one of the

king's provisions remaining at Cassel, 300

loads of flour, each weighing 100 pounds, 20

sheep, and 100 sheep, for the consumption of

the said hospitals. **Ans. Granted.**

Art. II. The necessary quantity of wood

shall be continued to them, at the stated price.

**Ans. Granted.**

Art. III. Every kind of assistance that shall

be demanded by his most christian majesty's

commissary, who has the government of the

hospital, shall be furnished to them. **Ans.**

**Granted.**

Art. IV. The effects, provisions, and me-

dicines, shall be left for the king's profit.

**Ans. Granted.**

Art. V. The carriages necessary for con-

veying the sick, and their effects, to the

king's army, by the shortest road, shall be

furnished. **Ans. Granted.**

Art. VI. No damage shall be done to the

army, commissaries, and surgeons, who will

remain, in order to take care of the sick

after the garrison shall have evacuated the

place. **Ans. Granted.**

At the head-quarters at Iringhausen.

Nov. 4. 1762. (signed as above.)

A. B. Bonpe Volonté, rue d'Impugnance.

De Russie.

Aux Chimères, rue des Caprices.

De France.

Au Cocq Deplume, rue du Canada.

D'Autriche.

A la Mauvaise Alliance, rue des Invalides.

D'Angleterre.

A la Fortune, place des Victoires, rue des

Subsides.

De Prusse.

Aux Quatre Vents, rue des Renards, pres

place des Guinées.

De Suede.

Au Passage des Courtisanes, rue des Vihonnaires.

De Pologne.

Au Sacrifice d'Abraham, rue des Innocents,

pres la place des Devots.

De Princes de l'Empire.

Au Roitelet, pres de l'Hopital des Incapables.

Rue d'un Charlatan.

De Wirtemberg.

Au Don Guehott, rue des Fantomes, pres

de la Montagne en couche.

D'Hollande.

A la Paleme sur le marche au Fromage, pres

de Grand Observatoire, sous l'oeil

de la lune.

Houses for the Pampamamantes in the

Empire's Ministry.

At the top of the Good Will, in Impugnance.

At the Chimera, in Caprice-street.

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and is further confirmed by the practice in Russia, where it is customary in the winter season to convey sleds of any sort, when the snow is frozen, from very distant parts to Petersburg, and lay it in ice-houses till wanted; when by letting it lie some time in cold water, the icy particles are extracted, and the fish rendered fit for use.

### MEDICUS.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Flamborough Man of War, at Sheerness, dated Nov. 7.*

FOR these four years and a half that I have been an amphibious animal, I have never experienced such repeated hardships as I have since you heard from me last in August. There is not, I believe, a maritime wretch breathing that has had more peeps into eternity in so short a time, than I have; you will guess my situation from the following account of our cruise.

You may remember we sailed from the Nore in August, with great expectation of success, to cruise off Bunnahess in Scotland, and North Bergen in Norway, in quest of some privateers that infested those coasts. We got on our station, and cruized several days without any material thing happening; we heard every day by Danes, Swedes, Dutchmen, &c, of these privateers being seen, and of numbers of prizes they had taken and sent into North Bergen; but they had certainly information of our being off the coast, by the same rats who gave us an account of them; for they were come out from North Bergen all the time we cruized there.

On the 2d of September we stood for Bunnahess in Scotland; we were just under the land, had sent our boat ashore for intelligence, and it was coming off again, when the most horrid storm arose I have ever yet known, except what has happened since: our boat had barely time to get on board before it increased to a mere hurricane, and by shifting from one point of the compass to another, the sea rose to such a height as you could not possibly credit from any account of it, or from any sort of description, unless you had been a witness of it; it is hard to say whether our danger was greater than in the gale of February, for death appeared equally certain in both, though in different forms: in that we every moment expected splitting to pieces on a shoal; in this, to be swallowed up by the prodigious waves of the sea. At four o'clock in the morning of the 2d it was at its height, we expected every moment to be our last, for the sea ran so high, in astonishing height, and the shifting of the wind, it broke so irregularly, that before we could rise to the surface, another followed it so quick, whilst a third came rushing upon us from the other side, that we were every moment in danger of being swallowed up between them,

if they should break over the ship before we had time to rise from between them: such a fate at last we nearly shared. I was standing on the quarter deck, with the rest of our officers, holding by the weather shrouds, expecting the dreaded moment, when we saw a distant, a larger sea rising than we had yet beheld, it was rushing upon us, billowing as it came near us, when another rose on our opposite side, as we dreaded, they met and broke over our heads—Death now seemed inevitable; for there appeared not the least prospect of our being saved; but in our last moment, providence stretched out his all-saving hand, and snatched us from destruction. The deck was full of water up to our gunnels, the boats and every thing else washed away, and we were all hanging by what we could catch at, while the ship appeared to be sinking, when another sea bore us on our broad-side, which very happily rising to, emptied great part of the water off our deck; but now, alas! the remedy had like to have been as bad as the disease, for the ship was water-logged, and would certainly have gone quite over, had not we immediately cut away our mizen mast, on which the rose, and we got her before the wind till we had time to get our lee-guns all overboard; this eased her considerably, and we happily weathered the storm out, without any further danger: we luckily all saved our private property, by the hatches being battened down, for we durst not open them to get at any thing betwixt decks: but everything upon deck was lost.

The Badger, another man of war, was in company with us when the storm rose, but as she has not been heard of since, I fear she is lost: we had nothing to do now but to gain a port as soon as possible, but the wind though moderate, continued foul till the 10th of October, when we got off the mouth of the Humber, but having the wind fair now, we pushed for Yarmouth; before we could reach it, the wind took us a head again, and blew near as hard as before: here our danger was as great as ever, for we every moment expected striking on a lee shore, the Humber was the only place we could fly to, and that we could not lose, for it was night, however we were obliged to push, neck or nothing, and fortunately got into all was not yet over, for when we were coming to an anchor, the cable, by the violence of the tide and wind, ran out so fast that it broke five or six times in pieces like a thread: there were great numbers of ships in the river, and we were driving among them, and had probably either done or received a great deal of damage, had not another cable brought us to anchor. We laid to windward, and the Humber, without any thing material happening till the 26th, when we had another most shocking gale of wind, in which I saw eleven ships lost, and four of which sunk with every person on board.



the rest above all, but I believe the people were saved; several others lost their masts. In this general destruction, we thank heaven, received no damage, but rode it out very safe; the next day the gale ceased, and we had a fair wind for the North; we sailed, and arrived at Yarmouth the day following. Nothing remarkable occurred on our passage, but the ship was lined with woe. To day we have reached the North.

Mr. Heathcote, late an Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1742 (for Accidents of whole parties and patriotic Conduct in Parliament, and in City Affairs, we shall refer our Readers to the Articles H—e, Heathcote in our G. E. N. P. has just published a Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c. &c. of the City of London, from which we shall give our Readers, with an Animadversion, the following Extracts.

HAVING supposed a treaty with France to be in agitation, upon the preliminaries published in the news papers, he says as follows.

“Now, my lord and sir, let us ask our great statesmen the following questions; to which truth would dictate to them the answered answers.

Q. 1. Which, before the war were the mother countries of those valuable sugar islands and settlements, from whence all this immense wealth ariseth?

A. Great Britain and France.

Q. 2. Of the 80000 hogheads, English weight, how many did Great Britain export to Germany, Holland, the Baltic, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, upon an average, computed on from the year 1733 to 1736, and how many from the year 1736 to 1739?

A. According to Mr. Ashley's account from the year 1733 to 1739, the exportation is

- To Germany, and the other markets of Europe, raw } 1155 per Ann.
- sugars, hogheads
- To Ireland, ditto } 460 ditto
- To British plantations, Alder- } 7 ditto
- ney, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayr- } 25 ditto
- ca, and the East Indies, ditto }

Total of raw sugar } 1220 per Ann.

To Germany, &c. refined sugar exported from 1733 to 1739, hogheads

To Ireland, &c. 1733 to 1739, 235

To British plantations, &c. 494

Total of refined sugar 1993

Total of raw and refined sugar 1615

From 1736 to 1739 the demand from Germany and the other foreign markets sunk greatly, for we exported raw sugars to them

only, hogheads

To Ireland 1740

To the British plantations, &c. 88

To Germany, &c. of refined sugar 165

To Ireland 1740

To British plantations, &c. 174

Total of raw and refined sugar 1717

See Memoirs and Considerations, p. 96 index

And thus the demand for the British sugars, between the years 1715 and 1719 to 1736, has annually declined; till the exportation sunk from 19201 hogheads inclusive of 512 hogheads of refined sugar per annum from 1715 to 1736, to 1615 hogheads, and continued still sinking, till the exportation fell to little more than half that number, when the Almighty God was pleased to bless the national fleets and armies in America with astonishing success against our enemy, in the present war.

Q. Who supplied the foreign markets with the remaining 7289 hogheads?

A. France did before the war, Great Britain since; for Spain and Holland do not raise so far enough for their own consumption, therefore they cannot supply any foreign market.

Q. Where does France raise that large quantity of sugars sufficient to serve all Europe, over and above her own consumption?

A. From Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and St. Lucia, and her part of Hispaniola.

Q. As we have taken all these rich sugar plantations from France except the last, at a very great expence, why will you resort to France places, from whence she drew such immense riches, as enabled her to reduce your native country to extreme despair and the brink of ruin; and thereby restore your faithful and inveterate enemy to that tremendous strength and magnitude, by sea and land; the consequences of which lately so much alarmed Great Britain?

A. France will not make peace with us if we do not give up all these, with Goree; without which, she cannot have negroes, and many other valuable branches of trade; nor without we give her also the fishery for a century for seamen, whom the sale of the fish caught will pay.

Q. Are you induced tamely to surrender most of the advantages of the war, because you have not talents to conduct a war, or because you think we cannot bear the private expences of a continental war, unless and ruinous to Britain; and that France will not let us have a peace in Germany, without which it cannot be life, if we do a wife part, and recal home our troops? Or do both these reasons co-operate?

A. Hum—Hum—Hum.



Q. Do you not know, if you advise your master to make an unsafe and dishonourable peace, tending to raise France again from her present low condition, to her late dangerous prosperity, which had almost undone Great Britain, and threatened her and all the states of Europe with French Gavery, under universal monarchy; do you not know, I say, that the people are in possession of an undoubted right, as ancient as the entrance of the Saxons, and confirmed a-fresh to them at the revolution, by the bill of rights, to lay their grievances before the throne, and to petition for redress; and for the removal of evil councillors? And do you not know likewise, that the people have a right to lay their grievances before their representatives assembled in parliament, and petition them to bring ministers to the bar of justice, for misbehaviour in administration; and that the commons of Great Britain can, in parliament assembled, impeach ministers; and that if they are proved guilty, the lords can inflict punishments adequate to their crimes; and that the two houses of a British parliament can with the royal assent (if necessary or expedient) confiscate estates, and condemn to the scaffold or gibbet, even by a law *ex post facto*. What reason then have you to imagine, that all these will not exercise their several rights, and discharge the duties they owe the community they are members of, whenever the very existence of their country is at stake, and the preservation of it depends upon an exertion of the severest justice?

A. Oh mercy! mercy! mercy!

To such an answer the people would be (I believe) very apt to reply, Justice—Justice—Justice—Heads and confessions.

After giving comparative calculations of the value of the English and French commerce before the breaking out of the present war, he goes on thus:

"I say, in this prosperous condition was France before the present war. In this sad, and deplorable condition was then Great Britain: When Providence, in mercy to us, was pleased to raise up Mr. Pitt for our deliverance."

He, by the wisdom of his councils, by the incorruptible integrity of his heart, by the invincible firmness of his resolution, and by the inevitable power of his mighty genius, encountered and surmounted all our difficulties, and freed us from all our dangers and perils, that had well nigh swallowed us up; and as he and we all thought, let us upon a rock of security, out of the reach both of our enemies and insidious foes: and all this he did for us with the enormous weight of continental measures upon our backs; while he himself, doubtless sensible as any man, of their injury, was constrained publicly to espouse what he must inwardly detest. He knew, that his country must instantly perish under the crushing load of continental connections; that nothing could protract her fall, but that

of France: and, that the only way to effect it, was to drive her entirely out of America; and, by gaining her settlements, and restoring her commerce, enable this nation, by the accruing riches, to defray the heavy charges of the German and Gallic wars; and afterwards raise her naval power and grandeur to a higher state than ever. A scheme so audacious and glorious, was far out of the reach of the other ministers' abilities. It was suited only to those of our patriot, the great and wise projector of it. Their shallow penetrations could not comprehend an object of that magnitude. They could not conceive an undertaking, pregnant with uncertainty, could ever be attended with the success that experience hath taught them was possible and practicable. What therefore is reported, is probable to be true; that the ministry, dreading the power of Mr. Pitt's eloquence within doors, and the weight of his popularity without, suffered him to make an experiment which they thought impossible to succeed, and which, if it should miscarry, would end in his disgrace, and infallibly ruin his credit and interest with the people, under the notion of his being a rash projector. Mr. Pitt well knew, if he did not publicly support the continental system his heart condemned, he should be driven from that station, in which only he could execute his own great American plan; the success whereof could alone preserve his country from unavoidable perdition attending the German war, without the noble acquisition of all America, contained to carry on continental measures, odious to the whole nation, even at a most extraordinary expence; being absolutely certain that his opposition to them could neither have prevented the measures, nor lessened the expence. This, I hope, may be sufficient to vindicate the seeming impropriety of this great and honest statesman's conduct, in this particular; and to explain the honest stroke of all his eloquence; which being capable of a double construction, hath been taken, by the people, in the sense it was certainly designed to be taken by the ministry; and hath, I am sorry to hear, lessened that high and just esteem, and affection for him, in the city, which his great merits, and incomparable services to the nation, justly deserve from the publick. And to which, when I have explained further the expression I allude to, I hope for your own, and your country's sake, you will restore him in as ample a degree as he lately enjoyed them.

His expression was, if I have been rightly informed, "That America can only be conquered in Germany."—And where is the absurdity, or iniquity, of this maxim? Did Mr. Pitt ever avow, that spending British blood and treasure in Germany, was the only right way of conquering America? Doth not the expression imply plainly enough, that proper measures would never be permitted by



same person to be taken for the conquest of America, unless the German war went hand in hand with it. The conclusion is ambiguous, and may be construed in the manner it hath; that is, the only right way of conquering America: But in this ambiguity consists the great beauty of this stroke of eloquence, and the perfect skill of the speaker. At the time that he conveys, or rather intimates, to the publick the necessity, he is under of supporting the continental system, he could not prevent, in order to induce some persons to agree to attempt the conquest of America; he effectually guards himself against malicious construction of his words by those, upon whose friendship he had perhaps little reason to depend.

Permit me then, my good and worthy old friends and masters, to recommend to you that inviolable love for Mr. Pitt, and that firm confidence in his integrity, which is not only due to him, for all the glorious effects of his wise administration and unparalleled virtues, but absolutely necessary for our instant preservation in the present danger; and for the future security, prosperity, and glory of this country. For who is so able, or willing, to rescue us out of the hands of ignorant pride and ambition, when they expose us to ruin, as the man that has already rescued this island out of the hands of France; humbled that haughty nation; reduced her tremendous power to nothing; and laid her glory in the dust; who is so proper to be considered in, in respect either of ability or integrity, as the man that hath protected our merchants, and our commerce; restored our naval power; and revived the fallen honour of the British flag; extended our traffic to the most distant regions of the globe; put us in possession of a fourth part of it, and made us once more lords of the whole ocean?

Can we ever slight such a friend, without the censure of ingratitude; or by an unjust suspicion debar ourselves of the assistance of his abilities and fidelity, without the imputation of folly?

And shall we then, my lord and sirs, when the bill of rights hath so lately removed all obstructions in the passage to the throne, and our constitution opens an easy access to both houses of parliament, stand by inactive, and behold silent all the mighty blessings derived from Mr. Pitt's honest and illustrious administration, given back to a dissipated, insolent, and implacable foe; only with the dash of a pen, guided by the hand of ignorance and inability? Shall we thus behold given back the fruits of so much toil, the cost of seas of blood, and mountains of treasure?

*A Summary Account of a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, Reflections on the Domestic Policy, proper to be observed on the Conclusion of a Peace.*

**T**HE writer of this pamphlet divides his subject into the several heads of provid-

ing for the soldiers, sailors, and carpenters, discharged from the public service; of increasing the British fishery, propagating trade and commerce, promoting population by a Naturalization bill, strengthening our naval force and colonies, reducing the quantity of paper credit, lessening the national debt, lowering taxes, and providing in a better manner for the poor and vagrants of Great Britain, so as to render them at once more useful to themselves, and less burthenome to the public. The first of these points he thinks might be effectually answered by providing the persons, so discharged, with settlements on the banks of our great and navigable rivers, by assigning them a certain portion of waste-grounds, or distributing them in the highlands and western isles of Scotland. With regard to the first method of distributing them, it may be objected, that the banks of our navigable rivers are already too well peopled to admit, with convenience, such large settlements, as the writer proposes, of two or three thousand in a place; nor would the repartition, in one spot, of so many persons insured to blood and slaughter, perhaps, be altogether consistent with the public tranquility, not to say safety; as it is well known that the disbanded veterans of Rome, after having had lands assigned them in the manner here recommended, at the public charge, were more than once employed as the tools of ambition, civil discord, and destruction.

With respect also to the second of the methods proposed, that of distributing them in the highlands and western isles of Scotland, we are of opinion it would meet with great opposition on a political account.

As to the employing them in our herring fishery, it is undoubtedly to be wished, that as many as can be taken in without prejudice to the society, may be received. The advantages that would be derived to this kingdom, from the thorough establishment and extension of that undertaking are too notorious to need insisting upon. A settlement in some of the western isles of Scotland appears to us to be really calculated for this purpose. At least if it be not, we could wish, that a more effectual method were thought of; for it surely must be matter of real concern to every true Briton, when the expense of the herrings, as they sell from the net are reckoned to cost the Dutch six shillings a barrel, and it is computed that we might have them for two, to let the Dutch fishery flourish, and that of our real proprietors languish. To what then shall we attribute this? To a want of public spirit in the natives, or in those who have the direction of the fishery's affairs? It cannot, it must not be supposed, that in an age like this, when our very signal successes bespeak the patriotism of our leaders, those at the head of this undertaking should be wanting in such a manifest point of national advantage. No, it must rather be attributed to some unhappy defect in







Has bid the sea, the fountain, and the mine  
To ease the torturing pang, their lenient stores  
reign.

At his command  
Fair charity shoots from the skies;  
She opens each wealthy hand,  
And bids you friendly walls arise;  
She spreads the couch, prepares the healing  
draught, [unbought!]  
And come, ye poor, she says, "here find relief

VII.  
Hail sacred dome!  
Hail blest asylum of the poor!  
Lost in his lonely home  
The blind diseas'd had dy'd obscure;  
But here restor'd to labour and to life,  
Again he clasps his babes, and cheers his droop-  
ing wife.

VIII.  
Nor rais'd alone  
To transient life, that soon must end;  
From mercy's downy throne  
Here blest impressions oft descend:  
For see, whilst medicine makes the body whole,  
This little tract affords prescriptions for the soul!

IX.  
Yes, generous friend,  
Thy skill attempts the nobler part,  
The will deprav'd to mend,  
To probe and cleanse the ulcerous heart,  
And thro' the Saviour's all-restoring blood,  
To raise to endless life the penitent and good

T. P.  
PSALM CXXXVII paraphrased,  
By J. GLAIST.

NEAR to the streams of Babylon we sat,  
When we remembered Zion's wretched  
fate:

Our silent harps, upon the trees were hung,  
No longer tuneful, since no longer strung;  
The haughty victors, insolent in pride  
Laugh'd at our anguish, did our griefs deride,  
And, taunting, said begin a merry lay,  
Such as was sung in Zion, once the gay:  
Ah! wretched captives, doom'd to foreign  
plains,

How could we sing to God in joyful strains!  
Oh! Salem, Salem, ere thy image part  
From my remembrance, or forsake my heart,  
May my right hand, forget to strike the  
string,

And tune the harp, responsive as I sing,  
My mouth forget, the pleasing sounds of song,  
And to my palate, cleave my silent tongue!  
Remember Lord, the sad and fatal day,  
When the foe stood in terrible array,  
When Edom's sons elate with impious pride  
Inflam'd with anger, and with envy, cry'd  
Exert your strength, her stately walls surround,  
And lay her bulwarks even with the ground.  
But yet, devoted Babylon, thy wall,  
Thou source of all our woes, shall quickly  
fall:

Eternal honour shall the prince acquire  
Who lays thy city waste, with sword and fire,

And, deaf to virgins cries, and matrons moans,  
Shall dash thy sprawling infants on the stones.  
Kingston near Taunton

Written on taking ORDERS.

*Equamemento rebus in arduis*

*Serware mecum, non secus in bonis.*

Whether I reach preferment's giddy  
height,  
Or safely steer the happy middle course;  
Whether in humble cot my days I spend,  
Oppress'd with cares, and stomach frequent  
keen;  
Whether my gown is grac'd with wisdom's  
And hat, half cock'd, display the meaning  
rose;  
Whether oblig'd to hide a thread-bare coat  
With tunic tattered, and rusty stockings  
Wear, with shoes thrice-soal'd and piec'd;—  
These are my rules, these are my maxims  
fixt.

My mind, whate'er my lot, shall still enjoy  
Tranquility and ease:—content shall reign  
Triumphant o'er my roof:—a one-dish meal  
Shall grace my board, with scientific ale  
Of Oxon's mash; or, if my purse allow,  
Some rare Quadrimum shall my dinner crown.  
A rice, hell-born word, ne'er shall infect  
My tranquil spot, nor guard the dirty pelf,  
Secur'd in iron cramp-lock'd chest, or hid  
In darksome hole or cavern secret:—Pride,  
Like her, shall dwell remote; and if elate  
Upon the topmost point, my old acquaintance  
And former friends sincerely will I own,  
However low reduc'd by fortune's frown.

—If with a virtuous fair I'm join'd,  
Endow'd with common solid sense, free from  
Coquetish airs, and elegantly plain  
In dress, the happy, I will ev'ry day  
Fresh means consult, to make her useful  
hours

Truly pleasant:—If the paternal name  
I bear; to sow religion's purest seeds,  
To season well, with rules quite orthodox,  
The tender mind, no trouble will I spare:  
Nor shall the world's base, vain, intriguing  
ways,

Draw my attention from my weighty trust:  
While through my veins the blood flows brisk  
and health

Befriends my mortal frame, to duty firm  
I'll stand:—

That I'll discharge;—if rich, I'll feed the  
poor;

If poor, I'll be content, nor wish for  
Hoping to gain above a greater store.

Written in the Pump-Room at BATH, in  
fresh Morning.

WHILE each sad Naiad all around deplores  
By winter's breath congeal'd, her wat'ry  
stores;  
Blest fount! like heav'n's free love to man  
Thy streams benign in ceaseless plenty flow.



As thousands by thy genial succours live,  
And health, the balm of life, from thee re-  
ceive;

Like Aganippe, shall thy spring the lay  
Inspire, its own high virtues to display:  
Still shall th' enraptur'd Bard thy worth pro-  
claim,

Crown'd, by extolling thee, with deathless  
[fame.]  
JOHN NIXON.

*Latine reddidit Henricus Wight, Armig. de  
Blakesly, is Agro No. thantoniensi.*

U N D I Q U E Naiadum pulcherrima turba ri-  
gentes

Ut descent Latice, glaciali vineta catenâ.  
Fluminaque horrescunt!—Tu fons tamen,  
instar amoris

Divini erga homines non deficientis, in  
Ebullis—Per multa cohort, tua dona, Salutem

Sese hausisse memor, viresque in carmina,  
grato

Carmine te celebret; Graii ceu quondam  
Aganippen

Spirantem numeros. Vatem eripuisse sepulchro  
Lau tibi magna fati; Vates neque laude vi-

cissim  
Abq; sua est, cui fama viget post fata super-  
Quæsitum et meritis decus immortale paratur.

THE TRANSFORMATION. By J. GLASSE.

A Monkey once (an odd petition)  
Beg'd Jove to alter his condition,

And thus his bold request began:  
"O Jupiter, to th' form of man,

Change me, I pray, and let me know,  
Each human virtue, which below,

Compleats the creature so approv'd,  
And by the fairer sex belov'd:

For, sure, as lawfully we may  
Assume the shape of men, as they

Copy from us each charm and grace  
Conspicuous in the monkey-race."

Jove heard his prayer, and, what is strange,  
That instant to a man did change.

His pugship, who does now begin  
To dress, talk nonsense, and to grin;

And is, in mind, and outward show,  
The very creature call'd a BEAU.

Kingston, near Taunton.

ADVICE to MODERN COUNTRY  
POLITICIANS.

G O weed your corn, and plough your  
land

And by King George's interest stand,  
Cast prejudice away;

To able heads leave state affairs  
Give railing o'er, and say your prayers

For store of corn and hay:  
With politicks ne'er break your sleep,

Beating your hogs, and worm your sheep,  
And rear your lambs and calves;

And royal George will take due care  
That France and Spain no more shall dare

Attempt to make you slaves.

A Place of confinement, at dark as the  
night;

What's us'd as a token when persons unite;  
That part of the day, when the sun disap-  
pears,

And leaves us surrounded with numerous  
What the heart ne'er enjoys, when the mind's

void of rest;  
A word often us'd to deny a request.

[find,  
These initials, when properly placed, you'll  
The name of a damsel, that's constant and

kind;  
With modesty grac'd, and with beauty adorn'd;

With wisdom endu'd, and to virtue conform'd.

# TO SALLY. A SONG.

I.  
W H I L E the vessel so cruelly lies,  
Impatient to hurry me o'er,

And tear me from all that these eyes  
Can ever esteem and adore;

II.  
O! charmer, receive the fond lays,  
Which thy softness has tenderly stole,

Nor refuse what so fully conveys  
Each secret recess of my soul.

III.  
Let each doubt, each suspicion, my dear,  
In that bosom be ever suppress'd,

Nor suffer one shadow of fear,  
Oh! Sally, to rise in your breast!

IV.  
Believe, matchless maid, a fond youth,  
Tho' the ocean shall set us apart,

An Englishman's pride is his truth,  
And his principal glory his heart.

V.  
On what distant shore could I find,  
Let truth all impartial declare,

A maid with so spotless a mind,  
Or a face so enchantingly fair?

VI.  
Let hurricanes dreadfully rise,  
And the face of all nature deform,

Still love shall soar up to the skies,  
And safely ride over the storm.

VII.  
In winter's most boisterous gale,  
What dangers, O say, can I prove,

When honour alone swells the sail,  
And the bark is directed by love?

VIII.  
The Fates shall indulgently guard,  
A lover who ne'er can grow cold,

And heav'n's all approving reward  
Such flames as it smiles to behold.

# S O N G.

On our Success in the present War.  
TUNE—*Britannia, rule the Waves.*

W I T H shouts of gladness rend the sky,  
While British heroes from afar

Return, with trophies lifted high,  
Exulting in the Spoils of war.

On



On old Ocean's waves they ride,  
Borne in triumph o'er the tide.  
Hail! Native country! Matchless Isle!  
Whose free born sons to realms give law;  
Whose suppliant monarchs count their smile,  
Who keep the trembling world in awe!  
On old Ocean's waves they ride,  
Borne in triumph o'er the tide.

Ye vanquish'd nations! bend the knee,  
That in your victors' friends ye see,  
Who set the slaves of tyrants free,  
And guard the rights of human kind.  
On old Ocean's waves they ride,  
Borne in triumph o'er the tide.

Prepar'd by heav'n to scourge the foes  
Of justice, danger is their scorn;  
Its birth to freedom valour owes,  
And Britons all are heroes born.  
On old Ocean's waves they ride,  
Borne in triumph o'er the tide.

VERSES on taking the Great Gun at the Havana, called the Twelve Apostles.

By a LADY.

England, for martial deeds renown'd,  
Has many a trophy got;  
And from where'er the sun goes round,  
Has wealth and glory bought.

A greater conquest now she gains  
Than got by all her battles,  
For George the third, so fate ordains,  
Has won the twelve apostles.

Him, church's head, the Pope now owns  
To be without restriction;  
Since now he'll give his catholic sons  
Apostolic benediction.

ELEGY IV. from Mr. Langhorne's  
VISIONS OF FANCY.

Oh! lay, ye dear deluding visions! stay!  
Fond hopes, of innocence and Fancy  
born,  
For you I'll cast these waking thoughts away,  
For one wild dream of life's romantic morn.

Ah! no, the sunshine o'er each object spread  
By flattering hope, the flowers that blew so  
Like the gay gardens of Arctida fled, [fair,  
And vanish'd from the powerful rod of care.

So the poor pilgrim, who, in rapturous thought,  
Plans his dear journey to Loretto's shrine,  
Seems on his way by guardian seraphs brought,  
Sees aiding angels favour his design.

Ambrosial blossoms, such of old as blew  
By those fresh founts of Eden's happy plain  
And Sharon's roses all his passage strew;  
So Fancy dreams, but Fancy's dreams are vain.

Wasted, and weary, on the mountain's side,  
His way unknown, the hapless pilgrim lies,  
Or takes some rathless robber for his guide,  
And prone beneath his cruel sabre dies.

Life's morning landscape gilt with radiant  
light,

Where hope and joy and Fancy hold their  
The groves green wave, the blue stream spark-  
ling bright,

The blithe hours dancing round Hyperion's  
In radiant colours youth's free hand portrays,  
Then holds the flattering tablet to his eye,  
Nor thinks how soon the vernal grove decays,  
Nor sees the dark cloud gathering o'er the  
sky.

Hence Fancy conquer'd by the dart of pain,  
And wandering far from her Platonic shade,  
Mourns o'er the ruins of her wasted reign,  
Nor unreluctant sees her visions fade.

Their parent banish'd, hence her children fly,  
The fairy race that fill'd her festive train;  
Joy tears his wreath, and Hope inverts her eye,  
And Folly wonders that her dream was vain.

An ELEGY, on the Death of the Rev.  
Mr. Sheeles, Vicar of Long-Burton, Dor-  
set.

YES, sacred shade, accept this tribute,  
thine,

Tears, that lament the muse's friend and  
Death, envious pow'r, now checks thy rising  
name,

Thy virtues all just rip'ning into fame;  
—Virtues, known only to the wise and brave,  
Sink, buried, lost in an untimely grave.

Here let the muse, who bids my sorrows flow,  
Rehearse thy praise, and tell thy worth, in  
woe.

Oh! if to live with dignity and ease,  
Discreet with art in every scene to please;  
If to possess the mild, the christian heart,  
To act each social, personal, godly part;  
Studious of wisdom, and in arts refin'd  
All that improve, all that exalt the mind;  
If these can claim the sympathizing tear,  
Ye strangers, pour the generous tribute here.

Ah! could my verse thy happy numbers share,  
Which mournful melted for the noble fair,  
My friend should fill the tenor of my lays.

Thy life my copy, and my theme thy praise.  
Farewell then, peaceful shade; and on thy  
stone

Be this sad, faithful, honest, legend known;  
The youth, who learning, honour, virtue  
try'd,

Chang'd them for heav'n; just flourish'd here  
Sherborne, Nov. 11.

EPIGRAM.  
BEHOLD the Gallic Neptune, over-  
charg'd  
With thunderbolts, by British Vulcan forg'd  
— and — now mounted on the ship  
Ruling empires of the present age,  
The sick with lements ply more soft than milk.  
Whilst Zani — crys hale asses milk.  
— be the first; for his vile senseless staff  
Let Sidney's ion put on my wooden ruff.

Nov. 9, 1762.

of Herod

B R I





Cast off 2 couple = cast up again = cross over 2 couple = lead to the top and cast off the whole  
figure at top and bottom = foot and turn your partner

## T H E

## Monthly Chronologer.

**L**ONDON, Oct. 13. La Victoire, Pierre Arnaud, master, of 140 tons, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and other provisions, bound from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, was taken the 26th of September, by the Upton letter of marque, belonging to Liverpool, Hugh Maxwell, master, who brought her into this port the 5th instant.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 24. His majesty's cutters, the Grace and Endeavour, have taken and brought into the Downs, Le Char, a privateer, of eight carriage guns and thirty men.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 26. His majesty's ship the Cornwall, commanded by captain Man, being on a cruise off Ushant, on the 19th instant, fell in with, and after a few hours chase, took a snow called the Levrette, with six carriage guns and fifty-five men, and bound from Nantz to Brest.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

The sudden overflowing of the waters, occasioned by the violent rains, and north winds, on Sunday, Monday, and this day, about Stratford, West-Ham, Plawton, Waltham-Abbey, and for twenty miles north of London, were very fatal to the inhabitants. Most of their cattle in the fields were carried off, likewise stacks of hay and wood, with the loss of all their hogs that were in their sties and yards, together with all the horses that

were in stables; for the waters rose twelve feet in less than five hours, which was in the dead time of the morning, nothing of it being perceived at one o'clock; it reached their chamber-windows before five, and the face of the water was covered with the bodies of the beasts that perished. The damage at West Ham alone was computed at 100,000l. At Chelmsford, Cambridge, and Norwich, great damage was sustained, and at many other places; sundry persons perished, and several thousands of hogs, horses, horned cattle, and sheep, were drowned. Houses were overflowed; the roads in many places were three feet deep, and water came into the carriages as they passed along. Several post boys had nearly lost their lives and the mails, and their horses were drowned; houses, chimnies, and trees were blown down, numbers of vessels driven on shore, and others lost. Part of Kingston bridge in Surry, those of Kelvedon, Chelmsford and Ilford in Essex, Buntingford in Hertfordshire, Funbridge, in Kent, Morton and Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, and some others, were carried away. In fine, such a melancholy scene of devastation has not been remembered in this country by the present race of inhabitants.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 27. His majesty's ship the Venus, commanded by Capt. Harrison, being on a cruise, on the 25th instant fell in with, and after a chase of three hours, took the Crozen, a schooner belonging to the French



French king, of six guns and thirty six men, which had been cruising in the latitude of 40 and from that to 48.

**SATURDAY, 30.**  
The fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, and the duke of York, arrived at Plymouth, from the Bay.

**WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.**  
St. James's. It is this day ordered by his majesty in council, that the order in council, issued on the 27th of September last, for proroguing the parliament from Tuesday the 9th to Thursday the 23rd day of this instant November, be discharged. And that the parliament be prorogued from Tuesday the 9th to Thursday the 23rd day of this instant November.

One Shan stood in the pillory, in Cheap-side, for sodomitical practices, and was most severely treated by the populace.

**FRIDAY, 5.**  
Admiralty Office. His majesty's sloop Martin, commanded by Capt. Caldwell, is arrived at Spithead with Le Hercule, a French privateer cutter of two carriage and six Twivel guns, and 19 men, belonging to Bologne, which she took the 2d instant off Cape le Hogue.

Capt. Vane, of his majesty's ship the Arethusa, has also brought into Plymouth, the Amitie, a French privateer of eighteen guns and seventy seven men, which he took off Cape Ortugal.

Capt. Bethell, of his majesty's ship the Phoenix, in his letter dated the 23d inst, at sea, gives an account of his having taken, on the 10th, after a chase of six hours, the Ogale, a French frigate of 14 guns, and 150 men, in her passage to Europe. The said frigate is arrived at Falmouth in her way to Plymouth.

Nine small houses were consumed by fire in Cock and Hoop court, Houndsditch.

A building, where damaged teas and tobacco were burnt, at Deptford, was also consumed by fire.

**MONDAY, 8.**  
William Beckford, Esq. was sworn into the high office, of lord mayor of this city.

The following letter was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Cleveland Row, Monday, Nov. 8. 1762.

My Lord,  
I am directed by my lord Egremont to acquaint your lordship, that one of his majesty's messengers has this moment brought an account of the duke of Bedford's having signed the preliminary articles of peace, with France and Spain, at Fontainebleau, on the 3d instant. The secretary of state's intention, in making this immediate communication to your lordship, of the first account relative to the signature of the preliminaries, which has been transmitted to his office by the king's minister at Paris, is, in order to have it publicly known in the city, without loss of time. Your

lordship will, no doubt, take such steps as are most proper to answer that purpose.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My lord,

Your lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

Rob. Wood.

Admiralty Office. His majesty's ship the Niger is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in with her la Victoire, a French privateer of 10 guns and 77 men: she was took the 25th of October. She had been out 22 days, and had not taken any thing; belonged to Bayonne, but came last from St. Sebastian.

**TUESDAY, 9.**

The new lord mayor, accompanied by the late lord mayor, the aldermen, recorder and sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water-side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending, and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; having walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts, they went to the Exchequer bar, and the new lord mayor did there take the oaths appointed; and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Black Friars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the great officers of state, divers of the nobility, the lords of his majesty's most hon. privy council, the judges and other persons of quality and distinction.

Whitehall. Early yesterday morning Mr. Monet, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the earl of Egremont's office one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, with the instruments of preliminary articles of peace, signed at Fontainebleau the 3d instant, by his grace the duke of Bedford, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, with those of the most christian and catholic kings.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Looe, commanded by Capt. Penny, has taken and brought into Cork the Cantabria, a Spanish privateer of 14 guns and 115 men, which she fell in with on the 27th of September, in lat. 44°. 10'. long. 14°. 22'. West from the meridian of London.

**WEDNESDAY, 10.**

It was ordered in council, that the embargo upon ships and vessels, laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, with provisions, should be taken off.

William Sparry, William Biddle, and James Farr, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, for forging a will in the name of Jeffery Henville, with an intent to defraud one Mrs. Freke. They all behaved with extreme penitence and contrition every way suitable to their unhappy circumstances. Sparry, the



the attorney, a few minutes before he was turned off, addressed himself to the people, and told them, that as a dying man he thought it incumbent on him to declare, that he believed his sentence to be just, though at the same time he observed that his adversaries had gone great lengths to bring him to his fatal end. He then declared that the woman, who was evidence against him had, indeed, been his servant, but that he was never married to her as had been given out. He farther observed, that there were two indictments he had been concerned in, one at Hicks's Hall, the other in the crown, both of which were false, wherein much perjury had been carried on; and then desiring the prayers of the spectators, quietly resigned himself to his fate. Bidale spoke nothing, but employed himself wholly in his devotions. Farr fixed the knot of the rope under his left ear, and said, "I have but a few moments to stay in it, but I have found it a wicked world, a very wicked world, indeed," and the moment after he was turned off, pulled up his cap, which was immediately pulled down again. A great number of spectators were present on the above melancholy occasion. They took no notice of each other.

#### THURSDAY, 11.

Great damage was done to the shipping in the Downs, by a violent storm.

#### SATURDAY, 13.

One Joseph Derbin, of Denmark-street, Rosemary-lane, was committed to Newgate, for house-breaking. An incredible quantity of plate, watches, wearing apparel, &c. was found in his custody, his house being a kind of warehouse for those ill gotten goods.

#### SUNDAY, 14.

The mail from London to Aylesbury, was robbed of two bags, and one guinea taken from the post boy. [This robbery appears to be an imposition of the boy's.]

The fleet under the duke of York and Sir Charles Hardy sailed to the westward from Plymouth.

#### WEDNESDAY, 17.

The place of one of the corn meters of this city, was sold to Mr. Charles Eyre, for 2900l.

#### MONDAY, 22.

62 convicts under sentence of transportation, were embarked for Maryland.

Two houses, at Woolwich, were consumed by fire.

*A description of his majesty's new coach of state.*

"This coach, is both magnificent and elegant. It does equal honour to the designers, and to those who have been entrusted with the execution of the work, and will be more pleasing as it is more examined.

In the front pannel is represented Britannia, attended with trade and commerce, and the emblems of our happy constitution in church and state. On the back ground is a

distant view of the metropolis of London.

In the back-pannel are depicted, with their attributes, Neptune and Amphitrite, accompanied with Tritons and Naiads, bringing their tributes to the British throne from every quarter of the globe.

The side pannels contain emblems of the several arts and sciences. In one pannel are the imitative arts, viz. painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the remaining ones contain the other arts, as they are connected with or depend on each other; many of which may be considered as complimentary to the taste and judgment of the royal possessor.

The uprights of the doors and windows are carved in imitation of palm trees, adorned with trophies, most elegantly executed.

On the top of the coach is a regal crown supported by four children.

On the carriage are four Tritons, two in front and two behind, which seem to support the body of the coach. Those in the front appear in the act of raising the coach by the assistance of cordage, which passes over their shoulders: and the two hindmost are bearing the Fasces, with Tridents, instead of the ancient Securis.

The foot-board to the box is in imitation of a sea-shell, and the box is supported by marine deities. The wheels, and all the other parts of the carriage are likewise beautifully carved and gilt.

Addressees have been presented since our last from Litchfield, Cardigan, Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Warwickshire, Chester, Leicester, Totness, Newport in Cornwall, University of Glasgow, Stafford, Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, Durham, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, County of Waterford, Durham City, Bury St. Edmonds, Kingston upon Hull, Tewkesbury, Invernesshire, Montgomeryshire, Montgomery, Bridgnorth, Hertford, French Refugees, Rutlandshire, and Barnstable. (See p. 565.)

His majesty's pardon and a reward of 50l from the sufferer, are promised for the detection of the person, or persons, who lately broke open and robbed the house of Mr. Laprimaudaye.

The bounties to seamen, which were continued to Nov. 30. are now quite discontinued.

By the French prisoners remaining in England, we have reaped a national advantage in the art of making cambricks, which those people brought to great perfection at Arras in Flanders, Leeds, Pontefract, and Halifax in Yorkshire, where they live with great comfort and satisfaction, and follow their different handicraft branches by which they subsisted in France.

A large sum has been subscribed for carrying into execution the further laudable and publick-spirited views of the marine society.

Mr. Seaton's poetical prize, at Cambridge, is adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Trinity college.



Some labourers were lately trenching near Polesworth, in Leicestershire, they found a large number of full British copper coins, most of which appeared to bear a beautiful image of Constantine, with the name of Constantine round it; on the other side are two armed figures, resembling Roman emblems of virtue, flanking and round them the word *Gloria*, and some few among them have an armed head on one side, with *U. R. R. O. M. A.* round it, and *Invictus* and *Victor* sitting under a wolf on the reverse side, others have an armed head on one side, with the word *Constantinopolis* round it, and *P. A. L. L.* on the reverse: some have a chariot and four horses on the reverse side; others variety of single figures, something like *Belshazzar* with her shield; others a woman with a child in her arms. The workmanship of all the heads appears to be much more curious sort than that of many coins of a later date: some are so obliterated, that the inscription can't be understood: it is certain they are very old, since the freshest of them seem to be those of Constantine, the first Christian emperor.

There is now living in Yorkshire, one Robert Ogden, a tinker, who at this time travels the country for a livelihood, who was born Nov. 6, 1654, as appears by the register book, in the parish of Rippon, in Yorkshire. He is a tall, upright, thin man, and says, he was married to his wife seventy-three years, by whom he had twelve boys and thirteen girls, and that she had lived to the age of 100 when she died. He can hear, and see to work as well as ever he did in his life.

His majesty's pardon and a reward of fifty guineas are promised for the discovery of the person or persons, who lately sent two threatening letters to Mr. William Appleby, wine-merchant, in Durham.

The duke of York is elected high steward of Plymouth.

A house was consumed by fire, at Bristol, and one woman and seven children perished in the flames.

The house of Mr. Doble, in the parish of Filley, in Dorsetshire, has been consumed by fire.

Many vessels have been lost on our coast, in the course of this month.

It being a received notion that Welch cattle are small, the following are the dimensions of an ox lately slaughtered at Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan, in which county he was also bred. The four quarters of this beast, which for size might, with much greater propriety, have been supposed to have belonged to an elephant, weighed 264 lb. his hide, 154, his tail 11. His height was six feet three inches, his length from head to tail, 11 feet 3 inches, and his circumference round the middle, 20 feet. The reader is to observe, that

this is a remarkable large price for it to have been sold at on the spot; though there is a gentleman, not two miles from the abovementioned place, who has more than once sold oxen of his own rearing, at Bristol, for five and forty pounds a yoke. We mention this circumstance as a proof, that large cattle are no rarity in that country.

Much damage has been sustained in Ireland, by stormy weather and inundations, particularly in Dublin and its neighbourhood.

The following receipt was communicated to the Dublin society, by Mr. William Newby, jun. of Kendal, in Westmoreland, being an easy and expeditious manner of taking off all sorts of plants on paper.—Take a flat cushion of about six inches square, covered with leather, and another of a round kind, bound up to us to form a handle to it; lay on the flat one some printing ink, and level it with the round one; lay any leaf between them, and press it gently, that the ink may be equally divided at each side, then put it between two white papers, and press it with the palm of your hand, and the impression will remain. The printing ink is made of three parts drying linseed oil, one part turpentine oil, and brought to a proper consistency with lamp-black.

#### *A fresh instance of French cruelty.*

A few days ago arrived in London William Bourke, of North Carolina, who was retaken in the French frigate *La Folle* by his majesty's ship the *Phoenix*, and sent into Plymouth: The 14th of September last, about 35 leagues to the eastward of Bermudas, he was taken by the aforesaid French frigate in the ship *Sarah*, from Philadelphia for St. Christopher's, of 13 guns and 18 men, after some resistance, in which there were three men killed on board the *Sarah*. After they struck, the French kept an incessant firing of great guns and small arms into them for several minutes, at 10 yards distance, and left the ship a perfect wreck. Though the said Bourke, on his own and the former master's account, ransomed the ship for 1000l. sterling, they plundered her of about 500l. value, and, without distinction, stripped every person to what they had on their backs, even a gentlewoman that was passenger on board, they did not leave a second shift. This was the treatment every Englishman received who fell into their hands since they left cape Francois.

*Translation of part of an intercepted letter from the King of P— to count Finckenstein, dated about in Holland.*

“Say, the poor emperor of Russia is enthroned by his wife, this was expected. The emperor has a great deal of wit, no religion, and the disposition of the deceased emperor, but at the same time, pretends to be very virtuous. This is the common part of Zoroaster the Greek emperor, his spouse Aristotle, and his



of Medicine. The late Chancellor B— was the great favourite of this prince; and as he had a strong liking to English guineas, I am inclined to think that the present connections will continue. The poor emperor wanted to imitate Peter I. but had not his genius."

*Extract of a letter from Bern, dated Oct. 26.*

"The course for eradicating pest is brought to such a degree of perfection in this country, that the peasant who invented it, has engaged to rear up soon oaks with it, within a fortnight, at nine-pence sterl. for each oak. He has pulled up upwards of 40 in one day, with two engines and five men for both only. Our society has ordered a medal to be made of it, to be sent to your society for promoting arts and commerce, which will be more complete than the rude draught after which this was made last summer."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rome, Oct. 16, 1762.*

"Nothing gives me more satisfaction than to find so many fine things purchased for his majesty (the King of Great Britain) of late, in Italy. He is now master of the best collection of drawings in the world, having purchased two or three capital collections in Rome; the last, belonging to cardinal Albani, for 14,000 crowns, consisting of 300 large volumes, one third of which are original drawings of the first masters; the others, collections of the most capital engravings. And lately there has been purchased for his majesty, all the museum of Mr. Smith, at Venice, consisting of his library, prints, drawings, designs, &c.—I think it is highly probable, that the arts and sciences will flourish in Great Britain, under the protection and encouragement of a monarch, who is himself an excellent judge of merit and taste in the arts."

And we have at present in Rome, of our own country, many ingenious and excellent artists in the different branches of painting, sculpture, and architecture. In this last, an ingenious gentleman, Mr. Byers, obtained a prize in the first class; and has, greatly to his honour, got two medals from the academy of St. Luke.

The grand gallery at Florence lately ran a risk of being entirely consumed by fire; however, very happily only a few things were lost and some damaged. The noble group of the Leda and her four, an excellent copy by Canova, from the original in the Barberini, was destroyed."

We have the following, well attested account of a remarkable instance of English bravery in Portugal. A small party of Portuguese, consisting of a lieutenant and nine men only, being sent by a long distance from the regiment full of a party of Spanish horse, who were on the look-out, consisting of 25 men, and being willing to be taken by a barbarous and cruel enemy, determined at last to fight

them. Accordingly, the lieutenant and his men for the enjoyment, three of the English being placed in the right and three in the left, while the lieutenant, with the other three, attacked in front. Their object was to be killed, that they might give of the Spaniards at the first fire which he fired at the left, that they immediately threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Their horses had been sold by the English commander, and the money distributed among the ten brave men as a reward for their gallantry.

Eleven fifteen men have been killed, and 37 wounded, at Carmon, a small town at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, by the Alkimaux Indians. (See our vol. for 1761, p. 673.)

The following inscription is on the monument now erecting in Westminster-Abbey, of the Hon. Roger Townshend, Esq. fifth son of the right Hon. the lord Viscount Townshend, who lost his life in July 1759, in North America.

This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the lady viscountess Townshend, To the memory of her fifth son, The honourable lieutenant colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball, on the 25th of July 1759, in the 28th year of his age.

As he was reconnoitring the French posts at Ticonderoga in North America. From the parent, the brother and the friend, His social and amiable manners;

His enterprising bravery, And the integrity of his heart, May claim the tribute of affection, Yet, stranger I weep not, For tho' premature his death,

His life was glorious; Enrolling him with the names of those immortal benefactors and commanders Whose wisdom and intrepidity In the course of this comprehensive and successful war,

Have extended the commerce, Enlarged the dominion, And upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, Beyond the idea of any former age.

On Nov. 26, the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged a first premium, of 50 guineas, to Mr. Jonathan Spilbury, of Rotherham, for a portrait, from a miniature plate of the earl of Carlisle, done by him from a painting of Mr. Reynolds.

ORD. Charles Spencery, Esq. was married to the Hon. Miss Vere, daughter of Lord Vere, at St. James's Church, Oct. 2. Stephen Halsey, Esq. to Miss Harding, daughter of Mr. Harding, at St. Paul's, Oct. 12. Rev. Mr. Tawell, a minister of St. Paul's, to Miss Walker, has dug out



16. Mr. John Eccles, banker, to Miss  
 17. James Rawlins, Esq; to Miss North.  
 18. John Arbuthnot, Esq; to Miss Stone.  
 19. Leonard Morse, Esq; to Miss Lewis.  
 His grace the duke of Manchester to Miss  
 Dailwood, daughter of Sir James Dailwood.  
 20. Rev. Mr. Beeson, to Miss Watson.  
 21. John Brown, Esq; to Miss Dandis.  
 22. The marchioness of Kildare, was  
 delivered of a daughter.  
 Lady of Major Mackworth, of a son and  
 heir.  
 23. Countess of Offory, of a daughter.  
 24. Lady of governor Starks, of a daughter.  
 25. Lady of Anthony Dickens, Esq; of a son  
 and heir.  
 26. Lady Manson of a daughter.  
 Nov. 4. John Gossfrey Klotz, merchant,  
 was married to Miss Goadby.  
 5. John Ord, Esq; to Miss Simpson, with  
 a fortune of 10,000 l.  
 6. Mr. Vowell, an eminent linen draper,  
 to Miss Sheppard.  
 7. Mr. Alexander, nephew of the late  
 duke of Devon, to Miss Cotton.  
 8. Lord Brownlow Bertie, to Miss Pitts.  
 9. Mr. Lewis, Esq; to Miss Mingay.  
 10. Col. Richard Lambert, to Miss Davies.  
 11. Adam Young, to Miss Vanner.  
 Nov. 11. The countess of Egmont was de-  
 livered of a son.  
 Lady of Walter Wade, Esq; of a son.  
 Lady Legard, of a son.  
 Lady of Boynton Langley, Esq; of a son.  
 12. Lady of John Pitt, Esq; of a daughter.  
 A hutton-maker's wife, near Birmingham,  
 of three children.  
 13. Countess of Walden, of a daughter.  
 14. Countess of Lonsdale, of a daughter.  
 15. Lady of Hon. Charles Frederic Keppel,  
 of a son.  
 16. Viscountess Weymouth, of a daughter.  
 17. Lady of vice-admiral Frankland, mem-  
 ber for Thirsk, of a son.  
 Lady of Archdeacon Sharp, of a daughter.  
 18. Lady of Joseph Manners, Esq; of a  
 daughter.  
 19. Lady Whipple, of a son.  
 Lady of Morris Robinson, Esq; of a son.  
 Lady of the bishop of Oxford, of a  
 daughter.  
 20. Lady of the Rt. Hon. Genl. Grenville, of  
 a daughter.  
 21. A farmer's wife, near Ashford, of  
 four children.  
 22. Lady of Capt. Fennell, of a daughter.  
 23. A farmer's wife, near Whitstable, in Kent,  
 of two girls and a boy.

Lady Northcote, of a son and heir.  
 Lady of Charles Brandling, Esq; of a son  
 and heir.  
 Capt. Innes, to Miss Britton.  
 Lately married, George Madley, Esq; to  
 Miss Waldo.  
 — Guilham, Esq; to Miss Leigh.  
 Rev. Mr. Pye, of Farringdon, Berks, to  
 Mrs. Whitley.  
 Peter Norden, Esq; to Miss Ward.  
 George Bryan, Esq; to Miss Byrne.  
 James Recliffe, Esq; to Miss Peyton.  
 Thomas Cowen, Esq; to Mrs. Chandler.  
 Mr. Asulay, a Dutch merchant, to Miss  
 D'Agulari, a 10,000 l. fortune.  
 Charles Congalton, Esq; to Miss Elliot  
 daughter of Lord Minto.  
 Frederick Gore, Esq; to Miss Gore.  
 Mr. Archibald, to Miss Hemmings.  
 Lieutenant Gov. Thicknesse, of Lang-  
 Fort, to Miss Anne Ford.  
 DEATHS.  
 Oct. 1. JAMES Thompson, of Exon,  
 Esq;.  
 Mr. Fleming, surveyor of the customs, in  
 the port of London.  
 4. James Alexander Hart of Hill-  
 farm, Esq;.  
 Samuel Masterlon, Esq; late a commander  
 in the navy.  
 Right Hon. John O'Meara, Lord Warden  
 of the kingdom of Ireland, member for Me-  
 comb-Regis. His title and estate descend  
 to his son, a minor.  
 Tho. Thompson, of Petham in Kent, Esq;.  
 6. Mr. James Harwood, an eminent brewer,  
 in Shoreditch.  
 Mr. James Le Pirna, senior, a wealthy  
 silk-throwster.  
 8. Mrs. Jones, sister of the earl of Har-  
 wicke.  
 Samuel Wickham Sanderling, of Antigua,  
 Esq;.  
 Rev. Mr. Peter Sainthill.  
 Jonathan Birch, Esq; in the comm. of the  
 peace for Surrey.  
 23. Henry Simmons, Esq; solicitor of the  
 customs.  
 Robert Walker, of Conduit-street, Esq;.  
 Edward Kasilon, Esq; an alderman of  
 Leeds, aged 70.  
 Thomas Williams, of Bloomsbury, Esq;.  
 Mr. Strange, late an eminent lawyer,  
 aged 98.  
 27. Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, alderman of  
 Tower Ward, &c. He served the office of  
 Lord Mayor, in 1760.  
 Nath. Harget, Esq; a West-India planter.  
 Dr. Kerrich, physician at Bury.  
 John Houghton, Esq; in the comm. of the  
 peace for Norfolk.  
 30. Sampson Gideon, of Belvedere, in  
 Essex, Esq; father of Sir Sampson Gideon,  
 knight, and the viscountess Gage. He had  
 been sent to the London Hospital, and to the  
 London Lying-in hospital, accool. to the



of the city, and 1000l. to the Jewish  
Synagogue. Mrs. Gleason, Sir Francis Gos-  
ling, Beeston Long, and Robert Golling,  
Esq; are his executors.

20. Richard Hurley, of Newcastle upon  
Tyne, Esq;

21. Mrs. Shaw, partner of Lady Byron.

22. Col. John Stuart, of Dublin.

23. Relief of the late Tho. Lord Onslow.

24. Sir Tho. Hales, bart. member for East-  
Orinstead, succeeded in title, &c. by his son,  
now Sir Thomas Paul Hales, bart. member  
for Downton.

25. Mr. Bond, Jew brewer, in Golden-  
lane, Old street.

26. Richard Holmes, Esq; an eminent  
bricklayer, and in the com. of the peace for  
Middlesex.

Sir Harry Innes, of Innes, in North-Britain,  
Esq;

Nov. 1. Capt. Brudenell, of his majesty's  
loop Alderney.

Mrs. Lancelotti, sister of Lord Lindores.

3. The relief of the late Brigadier Stewart.  
The war went to Mr. Pitt.

4. Charles Bruce, of Kinross, in North  
Britain, Esq;

John Cameron, of Lochiel, in ditto, Esq;

High Alderley, of Bridgar in Kent, Esq;

6. Right Hon. Alexander Falconer, Lord  
Bakerston, succeeded by his brother, the  
Hon. William Falconer, now Lord Halker-  
ston.

7. Richard Dawson, Esq; in the commi-  
ssion of the peace for Yorkshire.

8. William Skelton, Esq; a proctor in  
Oxford's Commons, aged 70.

William Lamerure, Esq; an eminent Bar-  
badoes merchant.

11. Mr. Bearblock, an eminent woollen-  
draper, in Westminster.

William Moland, of Red Lion-square,  
Esq;

James Totty, Esq; formerly a barrister at  
law.

14. George Arbutnot, Esq; in the com.  
of the peace for Middlesex.

Barwell Smith, Esq; a deputy teller of  
the Exchequer.

17. Common Stewar, of Moor Hall, in  
Northumberland, Esq;

18. Sir John Harding, bart.

Thos. Barratt, of Brentford, Esq;

19. Lord Robert Sutton, second son of the  
late of Rutland, Col. of the regiment of  
Lord Forester.

20. John Dekeker, of Hackney, Esq;

21. Mr. Chapman, an eminent attorney in  
Cough-square, Fleet-street.

Mrs. Thomlinson, wife of Mr. Thomlin-  
son, member for Steyning, in Sussex.

Mr. Ashmole, an eminent Jew mer-  
chant.

Mrs. Packington, only surviving daughter  
of the late Sir Herbert Packington,

22. The Rt. Hon. the earl of Cork and  
Ormeray, as well known by his writings in his  
rank. He is succeeded in title and estate  
by his eldest surviving son, the honourable  
Hamilton Boyle, now earl of Cork and  
Ormeray.

Mr. Jackson, bookseller, in St. James's  
street.

23. Right Hon. John earl of Portsmouth,  
Esq; aged 71. He is succeeded in title and  
estate by his grandson, John, viscount Lynnh-  
ton, now earl of Portsmouth.

Sir Edward Betenson, bart. succeeded by  
his only son, now Sir Richard Betenson,  
bart.

Lady Carew, wife of Mr. Buller, member  
for Westflow.

Lately. Wheeler Brooke, of Leicestershire,  
Esq;

Peter Forbes, Esq; clerk at the peace for  
Westminster, aged 72.

Robert Lovick, Esq; late a South Sea specu-  
lator aged 79.

Thos. Chapman, Esq; a deputy commissary  
of the forces.

Lady Ross, of Snowfield, aged 80.

Mr. Tho. Baidon a Vicar Choral of St.  
Paul's and St. Peters.

William Grant, of Sherborne, in Dorset-  
shire, Esq;

Mr. Hicks, a merchant at Hamburg, who  
left all his fortune (upwards of 20,000l.) to  
the marine society.

Samuel Jenkins, Esq; formerly an eminent  
merchant.

Henry Bullock, of Pyle, Bucks, Esq;

Thos. Mins, Esq; Mayor of Derby.

Thos. Whitfield, of Hatton Garden Esq;

Mr. Barnard, an upholsterer, in Great  
Wild-street, aged 100.

Relief of the late Sir James Creech, and  
Edward Norch, Esq; a barrister at law.

William Telford, of Swinburn, in Staf-  
fordshire, Esq;

Richard Willoughby, Esq; one of his ma-  
jesty's robe waiters.

John Taylor, Esq; a collector in chancery.

Capt. Goddard, of the navy.

Dr. Benjamin Bayley, assistant to the late  
Dr. Ward.

John Trellick, Esq; in the com. of the peace  
for Oxfordshire.

John Price, of Jamaica, Esq;

John Frederick Penny, Esq; a West-India  
Planter.

Thos. Mason, of Rye, in Herefordshire,  
Esq;

Geo. Dinnally, Esq; formerly a commissary  
in the army.

Henry Southwell, Esq; rector of parson of  
Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Dinnally, (now Orono) who weighed  
40 stone.

George Sear, of Quinsay, in North Bri-  
tain, Esq;



2. General Potts, 2nd Lieut. of the 1st Serjeant's  
 Mr. Thomas Northall, an Irishman, was  
 London in 1810, aged 100. He had been  
 from Old in the Irish Brigade in the French  
 service, and to the 10th of March 1810, he  
 was 100 years of age. He was the son of  
 Mrs. George Kelly, who made his ob-  
 sequies at the Tower at Aignony, in France,  
 aged 83. (See our table for 1810, p. 100)  
 6. Mr. John T. 1810, aged 100.  
 Col. James Stewart, of the 96th. regiment  
 in his passage from the Havanna to New  
 York.

Counsellor Morgan, author of the tragedy  
 of Philoctetes, at 100 years of age.  
 Hon. Daniel Appleton, of New England,  
 Esq. died at 100 years of age.  
 Capt. William Foster, commander of the  
 Elm Temple, in the India Company's ser-  
 vice, and date of the Antiquarian's privateer.  
 Chevalier de St. Croix, at St. Domingo, the  
 brave defender of the citadel of Belle Isle.  
 Major Godfrey Kneller, of Draper's regu-  
 ment, in the East Indies.

Madame Alexandrina Fatio, of Geneva,  
 aged 100.

# ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
 W. Nichol, Oct. 16. The Hon. and Rev.  
 Frederick Keppel, prebendary of Wind-  
 sor was promoted to the bishoprick of Ex-  
 eter, in the room of the late bishop Laving-  
 ton.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. John Douglas, D.D.  
 was promoted to a prebend of Windsor, in  
 the room of bishop Keppel.

From the top of the Papers.  
 Rev. Mr. Lewis, was presented to the liv-  
 ing of Cheddington, in Dorsetshire.—Mr.  
 Backhouse, to the living of Gunborough, in  
 Norfolk.—Mr. Syer, to the vicarage of Cham-  
 ford, in Suffolk.—Mr. Chavaler, to the rec-  
 tory of Great Wrabbling, in Suffolk.—Mr. Al-  
 vis, to the rectory of Sporing, in Norfolk.  
 —Mr. Shorter, to the vicarage of Henning-  
 shaw, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Rocke, to the  
 rectory of Ludlow, in Shropshire.—Mr. Black-  
 burn, to the vicarage of Horning, and curacy  
 of Hoyton St. John, in Norfolk.—Mr. Par-  
 tridge, to the rectory of Cranworth, and that  
 of South Berg, in Norfolk.—Mr. Whitehead,  
 to the vicarage of Bentley, in Bedfordshire.—  
 Mr. Winter, to the rectory of Upper Sareby,  
 in Cornwall.—Mr. Myddleton, to the vicar-  
 age of Twyby, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Hurd,  
 to the chapelry of Fawcote, in Yorkshire.—Mr.  
 Lovelace, to the vicarage of Much Waltham,  
 in Essex.—Mr. Phillips, to the rectory of  
 Burton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Griffiths, to the  
 rectory of Ladbroke, in Carmarthenshire.—Mr.  
 Humphreys, to the rectory of Northampton,  
 in Somersetshire.—Mr. Marcy, to the vicarage  
 of Woodford, in Northamptonshire.—Mr.

Tobin, to the rectory of Claydon, in Lincoln-  
 shire.—Mr. Gordon, to the rectory of Swith-  
 land, in the county of Durham.—Mr. Davis  
 Matthews, to the vicarage of Alton, in York-  
 shire.—Mr. James Phillips, to the vicarage of  
 Lipscombe, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Shaw,  
 to the rectory of Michel Norton, in Leicester-  
 shire.—Mr. Paulson, to the rectory of Mil-  
 ington, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Blomfield, to  
 the vicarage of Burlington, in Hampshire.—  
 Mr. Conin, to the vicarage of Newton, in  
 Norfolk.—Mr. Lidyard, to the vicarage of  
 Baverley, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Barford, to the  
 vicarage of Fordingbridge, Hants.—Mr. Bell,  
 to a prebend of Lincoln.—Dr. Goddard, was  
 elected, vice-chancellor of the university of  
 Cambridge.—Mr. Awhrey, fellow of Win-  
 chester college.—Mr. Prior, lecturer of St.  
 Olave's Southwark.—Mr. Culliford, a canon-  
 residentiary of Wells.—Mr. Pennington, joint  
 lecturer of St. John's, Hackney.—Bishop  
 Keppel, had the degree of doctor of divinity  
 conferred on him, by the university of Ox-  
 ford.—Mr. Spry, was presented to the vicarage  
 of Sundon, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Marriott, to  
 the rectory of St. Michael Bassishaw, London.  
 —Mr. Blakeman, to the vicarage of Burton  
 Blount, in Wiltshire.

A commendam passed the seals to enable  
 Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, to hold, with  
 that bishoprick, the rectory of Shobtroke,  
 in Devonshire, the archdeaconry of Exeter,  
 with a canonry and the treasurer'ship of that  
 cathedral.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable  
 the Rev. Mr. Hall, to hold the vicarages of  
 Camfield and of Milbourne Port, in Somerset-  
 shire.—To enable Dr. Richards to hold the  
 vicarage of Newcastle, &c. with the rectory  
 of Cooly, &c. in Glamorganshire.—To  
 enable Mr. Mason to hold the rectory of  
 Aston Cantliffe, with the vicarage of Stratford  
 upon Avon, in Warwickshire.

# PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Oct. 14. The earl of Hall-  
 fax, was sworn one of his majesty's prin-  
 cipal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Oct. 16. The Rt. Hon.  
 George Grenville, was appointed first lord  
 commissioner of the admiralty.

St. James's, Oct. 16. Hon. Wil-  
 mot Vaughan, Esq. was appointed lieutenant of  
 the county of Cardigan, in the room of  
 his father viscount Lisburne, deceased.

St. James's, Oct. 26. Thomas Gunstan, of  
 Upcott, in Somersetshire, Esq. was knighted.  
 Admiralty Office, Nov. 6. Sir Thomas  
 Smith and Capt. Hervey are appointed col-  
 labels of manures, in the room of Sir Percy  
 Brett and Commodore Keppel.—5 captains,  
 10 first, and 15 second lieutenants of mar-  
 rines.

Whitehall,











the first of the enemy's advanced posts, and it to Gen. Haddich. The latter was sent to Gen. Kleist. The traitor was sent on the 25th, and carried under guard of seven Hussars from Dippoldiswalde to Dacha, from whence he will be brought to this point.

And the last accounts we have of the army in Silesia and Saxony were as follow: 1501 Bressau, Nov. 5. His Prussian majesty was on the 2d at Lauenberg, in his way, as he had sent, to join the army in Saxony. Minshel Dunn, it is said, still remains with part of his army at Scharfbeck in the county of Gluck. Having detached a considerable corps to Higher Silesia, and made large detachments into Saxony. The duke of Saxe-Coburg commands the Prussian army in Silesia, which consists of 44 battalions and 77 squadrons, and is now in the mountains from Steinfelsdorf to Berghorst. Part of the cavalry is in the plain. General Werner is sent with a small corps into the Higher Silesia.

As the French army in Hesse did not dare attempt raising the siege of Cassel, nothing of importance has happened since our last between the armies in that country; and at the close of the French a cessation of hostilities has now taken place between them.

Our last accounts from Portugal are as follow: 1764. Oct. 27. The surprise of the Spanish cavalry at Villa Velha on the 25th has not effectually defeated the scheme the enemy had of passing over the Tago into the province of Alentejo; and the heavy rains, which have since fallen, have obliged them to retire from Castella Branca, and repair the mountains, which separate the provinces of Alentejo and Beira. The advice from the army of the south, as sent by the marshal com de la Lippe, from lord Loudoun, and Genl. Townshend, all agree in the enemy's having entirely evacuated the province of Estremadura. And letters of the same date from lord George Lennox at Guarda mention, that his lordship had certain intelligence, that the Spaniards had blown up the walls of Castello Rodrigo, and were sending those of Castello Borri, as they have done those of Almeida, seemingly with the same intent.

Lord George Lennox is at Guarda, at about 1764. Colonel Hamilton, with his regiment of light horse, is at San Vicente de Beira; Genl. Townshend, at Pamphillia; and the two Zittars, the earl of Loudoun, with the English regiments, at St. Dominga; and the martial count de la Lippe, at Sarcel, who has just arrived from Abrantes. Brigadier Bussell remains in the same position between Villa and Villa Velha. This is the present disposition of the army. But it is looked upon in general, that the campaign is over for this year, the enemy not being able to make any progress in this season, through such a mountainous country.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for September, October, and November, 1764.

DIVERSITY. | SEASONS. | THE B. R. R. and Christian Catechism, by Mr. Knowles. Observations on the Dying Ministry, by Mr. Knowles. Pr. 110d. Baldwin.

Mr. Knowles's Observations on the Dying Ministry, by Mr. Knowles. Pr. 110d. Baldwin. Mr. Knowles's Observations on the Ministry, by Mr. Knowles. Pr. 110d. Baldwin.

The Index to the Illustration of the Scriptures, in three Numbers, by Mr. Baldwin, Goadby. Pr. 110d. Baldwin.

The Doctrine of Original Sin, by the Bishop of Gloucester. (See p. 633.) Pr. 6d. Millar.

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Hudson's Flora Anglica, pr. 6s. 6d. Nourse.

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LAW.

Precedents of Examinations, Sec. 20, in Bastardy, pr. 12s. Worral.

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Practical Observations on Cancer, by Richard Goy, Surgeon. Pr. 2s. Owen.

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POETRY.

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Two.



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•• Mr. S. of Sherborne's Reply will be inserted in Dec. in our Appendix, as many other Favours from our Correspondents.